

LILLIE'S
RULES
CONSTRUED;

Whereunto are added
THO. ROBINSON'S
HETEROCLITES,
The Latin Syntax,
and *Qui mihi.*

ALSO

There are added the *Rules* for
the *Genders* of Nouns and
Preterperfect Tenses and
Supines of Verbs,
in English alone.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *Roger Norton,*
Printer to the King's most
excellent Majesty in
Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

R

1695.

N




To the Reader.

I Long since (gentle Reader) following the example of divers Learned Men, who had laboured much in this kind, Construed, and, being thereunto importuned by many, published Liliæ Rules of the Genders of Nouns, the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs, his School-precepts, commonly called (Qui mihi) Thomas Robinson's Treatise of the Heteroclites, and the Latin Syntaxis, which I did, being upon long and sufficient experience well assured, that a good part of the Master's daily pains, and the Scholars fruitless diligence being hereby removed, the one may to the great content of his Parents and Master, even by himself with better courage and greater profit learn his lesson in far shorter time, and keep it more faithfully in memory than he did before, and the other may chearfully with more comfort, and greater credit than he was accustomed, teach more necessary things, as the declining of Nouns, conjugating of Verbs, and the meaning of the Rules, with a manifold use of the Examples, chusing rather the practice than the Teaching of the Art. If by this means I any ways help or incourage thee, I shall be very glad: If not, yet have I the hire and glory I sought for, namely, That I have endeavoured to stand thee in stead the best that I could. Farewel.

Thine in the Lord,
WILLIAM HAINE.

Prosodia and Figura are both construed and sold severally.



Dicas thou mayest call propria proper names quæ which tribuntur are attributed maribus to the male kind mascula masculines: ut as, sunt be divorum the names of the heathenish gods. Mars the god of battle, Bacchus the god of wine, Apollo the god of wisdom: virorum of men: ut as, Cato the name of a wise man in Rome, Virgilius Virgil: fluviorum of rivers: ut as, Tiberis the Tibur in Italy, Orontes the Oronts by Antioch: mensium of months: ut as, October the month so called; ventorum of winds: ut as, Libs the South west wind by west, Notis the South wind, Austro the South wind.

Propria nomina proper names referentia shewing foemineum sexum the female kind tribuntur are attributed foemineo generi to the feminine gender: sive whether sunt they be deorum the names of the heathenish goddesses: ut as, Juno Jupiter's wife, Venus the goddess of beauty: mulierum of woman: ceu as, Anna Anne, Philoth Philote: Urbium of Cities, ut as, Elis a City of Peloponnesus. Opus a City of Locris.

regionum of countreys: ut as, Græcia Greece, Persis Persia. Item also nomen the name insulæ of an Isle: cetera as, Creta Crete, Britannia Britain, Cyprus Cyprus. Tamen nevertheles quædam some names urbium of Cities sunt are excipienda to be excepted: ut as, ista mascula these masculines, Sulmo the town where Ovid was born, Agragas a town in Sicily: quædam neutralia some neutrals: ut as, Argos a City of Peloponnesus. Tibur a City in Italy, Præteste a City in Italy, & and Anxur a City in Italy, quod which dat utrumque genus is both masculine and neuter.

Appellativa common names arborum of trees erunt shall be muliebria feminines: ut as, alnus an alder tree, cupressus a cypress tree, cedrus a cedar tree, spinus a flæ tree mas is masculine, oleaster a wild olive tree mas masculine. Et and filer an asser, suber cork, thus frankincense, robur an Oak, que and acer a maple, sunt are neutra neutrals.

Etiam also volucrum the names of birds: ceu as, passer a sparrow, hirundo a swal-

2 Propria quæ maribus construed.

swallow, ferarum of wild beasts:
ut as, tigris a tiger, vulpes a
fox: & and piscium of fishes:
ut as, ostrea an oyster, cetus a
whale, sunt are dicta called
epicœna nouns of the epicene
gender, quibus to which vox ipsa
the word it self feret will give
genus aptum his right gender.
Attamen notwithstanding, ex
cunctis among all the nouns
quæ which diximus we spake
of ante before notandum we
must note, omne that every
noun quod which exit endeth
in um, seu whether Græcum
Greek siue or Latinum Latin
esse is genus neutrum the neuter
gender, sic so nomen a noun in-
variabile undeclined. Sed but
nunc now dicam I will treat
ordine in order de reliquis of
the other nouns, quæ which vo-
cantur are called appellativa
common, aut or quæ which sunt
are tanquam as appellativa
common: nam for genus the
gender semper dignoscitur is
always known his in these ex
genitivo by the genitive case, ut
as, triplex regula specialis the
three special rules monstrabit
will shew infra afterwards.

Nomen a noun non cre-
 scens not increasing geni-
 uo in the genitive case, est is
 genus muliebre the feminine

gender: *ceu as, caro carnis flesh,*
capra capræ a she goat, nubes
nubis a cloud:

Multa nomina many
 names virorum of men
 in a dicuntur are called mascula
 masculines: *ut as, scriba a se-*
cretary, affecula a page, scurra a
scoffer & and rabula a brawler,
lixa a scullion, lanista a master
of defence: quot as many as
declinatio prima the first de-
clension Græcorum of the
Greeks fundit doth make to end
in as & and in es, & and quot
as many Latin nouns as, sunt
are derived ab illis of them per
a ending in a mascula and mas-
culines, ut as, satrapas satrapa a
Peer of the Realm, athletes ath-
leta a great wrestler. Item also
leguntur these are read mascula
masculines, verres a boar pig,
natalis ones birth day, aqualis
an ewer. Nata nouns derived ab
asse of as a pound weight: ut
as, centussis an hundred pound
weight. Coniuge joint thou li-
enis the milt & and orbis any
round thing, callis a path, cau-
lis a stalk, follis a pair of bel-
lows, collis a little hill, mensis
a month & and ensis a sword,
fustis a club, funis a rope, panis
bread, penis a man's yard, crinis
hair & and ignis fire, cassus a
hunter's net, falcis a saggon,

Propria quæ maribus construed.

3

ris a fire-brand, sentis a thorn,
piscis a fish &c and unguis a mans
nail, &c and vermis a worm,
vectis a bar, postis a post &c and
axis an axle-tree societur may
be joyned. In er nouns ending in
er mascula are masculines: ceu
as, venter a belly; in os vel or us:
ut as, logos a word, annus a year.

Sunt these nouns be feminine
generis of the feminine gen-
der, mater a mother, humus the
ground, domus a house, alvus a
paunch, &c and colus a distaff,
&c and ficus quarta of the fourth
declension pro fructu for a fig,
que and acus a needle, porticus
a porch, atque and tribus a
stock, focnis a wife or hus-
band's mother, nurus the son's
wife &c and manus a hand, iunus
the ider of a month, annus an
old woman addenda est it to be
added huc biber, mystica van-
nus the mystical van lacchi of
Bacchi huc biber; jungas
add his to these Græca Græc
nouns verrentia changing of in
us os ius, papyrus, ant
tidoms, medicins to dispel pay-
son, costus the Herb called Her-
ba Marie, diaphanous a dia-
phane, badius fine flax, abyssus
a bottomless pit, crystallus cry-
stal, speculum an assemblage, sap-
pinus a sapphire stone, eremus
the wilderness &c and arcus a

company of stars in the North
called the Bear. Cum multis
aliis with many others, quæ
which none at this time longum
est is long præscribere to write
down.

Si if nomen a noun in e gignit
makes is in the genitive
case neutrum it is neuter: ut
as, mare the sea, rete a net: &
and quot as many as sunt do
end in on, vel or um: ut as,
harbiton a kind of musical in-
strument, ovum an egg, hippo-
manes a venomous humour com-
ing from a mare est is genus
neutrum the neuter gender, &
and catocthes an ill custom
neutrum is neuter, &c and virus
payson, pelagus the sea: vulgus
the common people modo some-
times neutrum a neuter, modo
sometimes mas masculine.

Sunt these nouns are incerti
generis of the doubtful gen-
der vulpa a male &c and dama a
buck or doe, canalis a channel
or conduit pipe, halcyonis a
King's fisher, amens, clavis
a buttress, refectio a halter, panis
all victuals meat and drink, pa-
nis a river, pampinus a vine
leaf &c and corbis a basket, lit-
ter a cock-hoe, torquis a collar,
specus a den, anguis a snake,
ficus dans fici of the second de-
clension pro morbo for a disease

A 3

atque

4 Propria quæ maribus construed.

atque and phaselus a ship called a gillion, lecythus an oyl glass an and atomus a mote in the Sun, grossus a green fig, pharus an high watch tower & and paradisus a paradise.

Compositum à verbo a noun made of a verb dans ending in a est is commune the common duorum of two, Gra-jugena a Grecian barn à of gigno to get monstrat sheweth id that agricola an husbandman à of colo to till, advena a stranger à of venio to come, adde add senex an old man or woman, auriga a carter, & and verna a bondman or woman, sodalis a companion, vates a prophet, extorris a banished man or woman patruelis my father's brother's child que and perduellis a stubborn enemy, affinis a kinsman or kinswoman by marriage, juvenis a young man or woman, testis a witness, civis a citizen, canis a dog or bitch, hostis an enemy.

Nomen a noun est is muliebre genus the feminine gender, si is penultima syllaba the last syllable save one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing sonus sound acuta long: velut as, hæc pietas pietatis godliness, virtus virtutis virgine monstrat do shew.

Quædam nomina some nouns monosyllaba of one syllable dicuntur are called mascula masculines, sal salt, sol the Sun, ren the kidneys, or the reins of the back & and splen the spleen. Car a man of Caria, Ser a man of Asia, vir a man, vas vadis a surety, as a pound weight, mas the male kind, bes the weight of eight ounces. Cres one of Crete, præs a surety, & and pes a foot, glis a dormouse habens having gliris genitivo in the genitive case, mos a manner, flos a flower, ros the dew, & and Tros a man of Troy, mus a mouse, dens a tooth, mons a mountain, pons a bridge, simul & and also fons a spring, seps pro serpente a serpent, gryps a griffin, Thrax a Thracian, rex a king, grex gregis a flock of cattle & and Phryx a man of Phrygia. Etiam also polysyllaba nouns of many syllables in n sunt are mascula masculines: ut as, Acarnan a hill by Athens, lichen the herb liverwort, & and delphin a dolphin, & in o and which end in o signantia signifying corpus a body, ut as, leo a lyon, circulio a wheel, sic so senio the sife point, tenuio the trey point, sermo a word or speech. In er, or & os Nouns ending in er, or and os,

mascula are masculines: ceu as, crater a standing piece or cup, conditor a builder, heros a nobleman, sic so torrens a brook, nefrens a young pig, oriens the east cum pluribus with many in dens ending in dens: quale as, bidens, quando when reperitur pro instrumento it signifieth a dungfork, adde add gigas a gyant, elephas an elephant, adamas a diamond que and garamas an inhabitant of Africk que and tapes tapestry: atq; and lebes a caldron, Cures a Town's name, magnes a loadstone, que and unum nomen one noun quintæ of the fifth declension, meridies noon or mid day. Et also quæ nouns which componuntur are compounded ab of asse a pound weight, ut as, dodrans nine ounces, semis half a pound Jungantur mascula let these masculines be added, Samnis a Samnite, hydrops the dropsie, nycticorax a night raven, thorax the breast, & and mascula these masculines, vervex a bell-weather, phoenix a phoenix & and bombyx pro vermiculo a silk-worm. Attamen yet ex his of these, syren a mavemaid, mulier a woman, soror a sister, uxor a wife, sunt are muliebres genus the feminine gender.

ET also hæc nomina these nouns monosyllaba of one syllable sunt are neutralia neutrals, mel honey, fel gall, lac milk, far bread corn, ver the spring time, cor a heart, æs brass, vas, vasis a vessel, os ossis a bone & and os oris a mouth, rus the countrey, thus frankincense, jus right, crus the leg from the knee to the ankle, pus snout: & and polysyllaba nouns of many syllables in al, que and in ar: ut as, capital a ribband or quoif, laquear a vaulted roof of a chamber, halec an herring, neutrum is neuter & and muliebres feminine.

Hæc these nouns sunt are dubia the doubtful gender, python a prophesying spirit, serohs a ditch, serpens a serpent, bubo an owl, rudens a cable-rope, grus a crane, perdix a partridge, lynx a spotted beast, limax a snail, stirps pro trunco a stump of a tree & and calx pedis the heel. Adde add thou dies a day, tantum only esto let it be mas masculine secundo numero in the plural number.

Sunt these are commune the common of two, parens a father or mother que and author a beginner, infans an infant, adolescens a youth, dux a captain, illex a lawless body,

6 Propria quæ maribus construed.

hæres an heir, exlex a lawless body, creata the compounds à of fronte a forehead: ut as, bifrons one that hath a double forehead, custos a keeper, bos an ox, bull or cow, fur a thief, sus a sow, atque and sacerdos a Priest or Nun.

S If penultima the last syllable save one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing sit be gravis short, ut as, sanguis blood genitivo in the genitive case sanguinis, nomen that noun est is mas masculine.

S It Hyperdiffyllabon let a noun of more than two syllables be foeminei generis of the feminine gender in do, quod which maketh dinis, atq; and in go quod which dat giveth ginis in genitivo in the genitive case: dulcedo sweetness faciens making dulcedinis monstrat doth shew id that tibi to thee, que and compago a joynt compaginis, id that; adjuce add to these virgo a maid, grando hail, fides faith, compes a pair of setters, teges a mat & and seges standing corn, arbor a tree que and hyems winter, sic so bacchar the herb Lady Gloves, findon fine linnen cloath. Gorgon a certain terrible woman, Icon an Image & and Amazon a woman of Sythia, Græcula Greek nouns

finita ending in as vel or in is, ut as, lampas a lamp, Iaspis a Jasper stone, cassis an helmet, culpis a point of a spear: vox una one word in us, pecus cattle dans making pecudis in the genitive case. Adde add thou his to these forfex a pair of shears, pellex an harlot to a wedded man, carex sedge simul atq; and also supellex household stuff, appendix a penthouse, histrix a porcupine, coxendix an hip, que and filix fern.

N Omen a noun in a signans signifying rem a thing non animatam without life est is neutrale genus the neuter gender: ut as, problema a hard question; en, ut as, omen fore-speaking; ar, ut as, jubar the sun beam; dans ending in ur, ut as, jecur the liver; us, ut as, onus a burthen; put, ut as, occiput the hinder part of the head. Attamen yet ex his of these pecten a comb, fursur bran, sunt mascula are masculines. Sunt these are neutra neutrals, eadaver a dead carcase, verber a stripe, iter a journey, suber cork, tuber pro fungo a road-stool & and uber a dug, ginger ginger, & and laser the herb Benjamin, ciser an Italian pease, & and piper pepper, atque and papaver poppy, & and

Propria quæ maribus construed. 7

and *fifer* a *parsnip*, atque and
fifer an *Ofier*: *Æquor* the *sea*,
marmor *marble*, que and *ador*
neat *neutra* are *neuters*. Atq;
and *pecus* *cattle* quando when
ficit it *maketh* *pecoris* in *geni-*
tivo in the *genitive* case.

Sunt these are *dubii* *generis*
of the *doubtful* *gender*, *cardo*
the *hinge* of a *door*, *margo*
the *brim* of any *thing*, *cinis*
ashes, *obex* the *bolt* of a *door*,
pulvis *dust*, *adepts* *fartness*, *for-*
ceps a *pair* of *tongs*, *pumex* a
pumice *stone*, *ramex* *burstness*,
anas a *duck* or *drake*, *imbrex*
a *gutter* *tile*; *adde* *add* *culex* a
gnat, *natrix* a *water* *serpent*; &
and *onyx* the *nail* of a *man's*
hand cum *prole* with his *com-*
pounds, que and *filex* a *flint*;
quamvis *although* *usus* *use* *vult*
will *melius* rather *hæc* *that*
these *nouns* *dicier* be *called*
mascula *masculines*.

Ista these *nouns* *sunt* are *com-*
munis *generis* of the *common*
of *two* *genders*, *vigil* a *watch-*
man or *watch* *woman*, *pugil* a
champion, *exul* a *banished* *man*
or *woman*, *præsul* a *president*,
homo a *man* or *woman*, *nemo*
nobody, *martyr* a *martyr*, *Ligur*
one of *Liguria*, *augur* a *sooth-*
sayer, & and *Arkas* *one* of *Arca-*
dia, *antistes* *one* *chief* *among*
others, *miles* a *souldier*, *pedes* a

footman, *interpre* an *interpre-*
ter, comes a *companion*, *hospes*
am *host* or an *hostess*: sic so *ales*
any *great* *bird*, *præses* the *chief*
ruler, *princeps* a *prince*, *auceps*
a *fowler*, *eques* a *horseman*,
obles a *pledge* in *war*, atq; and
multa *alia* *nomina* many *other*
nouns, quæ which *creantur* are
derived a *verbis* of *verbs*: ut as,
conjug a *husband* or *wife*, *iudex*
a *judge*, *vindex* a *revenger*,
opifex a *workman*, & and
aruspex a *soothsayer*.

A Diectiva *adjectives* ha-
ventia *having* *unam*
vocem *one* *termination* *dun-*
taxat *only*, ut as, *foelix* *happy*,
audax *bold*, *retinent* *keep* *omne*
genus *every* *gender* *sub* *una* *in*
one *ending*. Si if *cadant* *they* *fall*
sub *gemina* *voce* *under* a *double*
termination, *velut* as *omnis*
& and *omne* *all*, *vox* *prior* the
former *word* *est* is *commune*
the *common* *dium* of *two*, *vox*
altera the *second* *neutrum* the
neuter. At but si if *variant*
they *vary* *tres* *voces* *three* *end-*
ings, ut as, *sacer*, *sacra*, *sacrum*
holy, *vox* *prima* the *first* *word*
est is *mas* *masculine*, *altera*
the *second* *foemina* *feminine*,
tertia the *third* *neutrum* *neu-*
ter. At but *sunt* *there* *are*
nouns quæ which *vocares* you
may *call* *propè* in a *manner* *sub-*
stantiva

stantiva substantives flexu by declining tamen notwithstanding reperta they are found adjectiva adjectives naturâ by nature que and usu by use. Talia such sunt are pauper poor, puber ripe of age, cum with degener waxing out of kind, uber plentiful & and dives rich, locuples wealthy, sospes safe, comes a companion, atque and superstes one that over-liveth, cum paucis aliis with a few others quæ which lectio justa diligent reading docebit will teach. Hæc these nouns gaudent addiscere sibi will have proprium quendam flexum a certain proper declining, campester of the plain field, volucer swift,

celeber famous, celer swift, atque and saluber wholesome. Junge add pedester belonging to a footman, equester belonging to a horseman & and acer sharp. Junge add paluster belonging to a marsh ac and alacer chearful, sylvester belonging to the wood: at thus tu thou variabis shall decline hæc these nouns, hic celer in the masculine gender, hæc celeris in the feminine, neutro in the neuter hoc celere; aut or aliter otherwise sic thus, hic atq; hæc celeris in the masculine and feminine, rursum again hoc celere est tibi neutrum is the neuter gender.

De Nominibus Heteroclitis Tho. Robinson.

SUnto let these nouns be Heteroclitæ Heteroclitæ quæ which variant do vary genus gender aut or flexum declension, quæcunque and whatsoever deficiunt do want superantive or have overmuch, novatu ritu after a new order. Cernis thou seest hæc these variantia changing genus gender ac and partim partly flexum declension: Pergamus infelix urbs the unhappy city Troium of the Trojans gignit maketh Pergama. Quod which thing

ipsa the word it self supellex householdstuff facit doth, nisi except careat it want plurali the plural number. Singula these being singulars gaudent foemineis are feminines, pluralia being pluralis neutris neutrals. Prior numerus the singular number dat giveth his to these nouns genus neutrum the neuter gender, alter the plural utrumque both masculine and neuter: Rastrium a rake cum with frano a bridle, filum a thread, simul atque and also capistrum an head-

Hadstai: item also *Argos* a town in Greece & and *coelum* between singula being singulares sunt are neutra neuters: sed but audi mark, vocitabis thou shalt call *coelos* & *Argos* in the plural number duntaxat only masculina masculines: sed but fræneuter & and *frænos* masculine, quo pacto after which sit & also formant they form cetera the rest. *Nundinum* a fair & hinc and also *epulum* a banquet, quibus unto which addito add thou *Balneum* a Bath: & and hæc these sunt are neutra neuters quidem indeed primo in the singular number, ritè by custom muliebria feminines secundo in the plural. Constat it is certain *Juvenalem* habere that *Juvenal* hath *balnea* baths plurali in the plural.

HÆC these nouns singulabilia being singulares dantur maribus are masculines. plurima being plurals neutris neuters, *Mænahis* a hill in *Arcadia* atq; and *sacer mons* the sacred mountain, *Dindymus* the hill *Ida* by *Troy*, *Ilmarus* a mountain in *Thracia* atque and *Tartara* hell. *Taygetus* an hill in *Lacedæmonia*, sic so *Tænera* a promontory in *Laconia*, *Maffica* a mountain in *Campania*, & and *altus Gargarus* the top of

the high hill *Ida*. At but alter numerus the plural number dabit will give his to these nouns utrumque genus both genders, *sibilus* an hissing atq; and *jocus* sports, *locus* a place, & and *Campanus* *avernus* a Lake of *Campania* in *Italy*. *Propago* the remnant quæ which sequitur followeth est is manca maimed numero in number casuve or in case.

Vocabis thou shalt call these nouns *Aptota* quæ which variant alter nullum casum no case: ut as, *fas* right, *nil* nothing, *nil* nothing, *instar* like: & and multa many in *u* simul *i* in *u* and *i*: ut as, hæc these sunt be que both *cornu* a horn que and *genu* a knee; sic so *gummi* gum, *frugis* thrifty, sic so *Tempe* a very fair field in *Thessalia*, tot so many quot how many, & and omnes numeros all nouns of number à tribus from three ad centum to an hundred.

QUæ and nomen a noun est is *Monoptoton*, cui to which vox una one word cadit happeneth: ceu as, *nocturnu* by night, *natu* by birth, *jussu* by bidding, *insussu* without bidding, *simul* also *astu* by craft, *promptu* with speed, *permissu* by sufferance: *legimus* we read *astus* plurali in the plural number legi-

legimus we read inficias a denial, sed but vox ea that word est is sola only reperta found.

Sunt these be diptota, quibus to which duplex flexura a double declining remainit remaineth: ut as, fors hap dabit will give forte sexto in the ablative case, quonque also spontis of his own accord sponte. Sic so plus more habet hath plurius, repetundarum of bribery repetundis, & and iugeri of an acre dat giveth iugere sexto in the ablative case, autem but verberis of a stripe verbere, quoque also suppetiæ aid dant maketh suppetias quarto in the accusative case. Tantundem as much dat giveth tantidem, simul also impetis of violence dat giveth hoc impete: iunge add vicem by turn sexto in the ablative case vice: nec neither lego do I read plura more: hæc quatuor these four verberis of a stripe atque and vicem by turn, sic so plus more cum with iugere an acre tenere have kept cunctos casus all their cases numero secundo in the plural number.

Vocantur they are called triptota, quibus wherein inflectis thou dost decline tres casus three cases: ut as, precis prayer atque and precem, & and blandus a kind man petit ami-

cam woos his love prece by intreaty; sic in the like manner legis thou readest opis est nostræ it is in our power, fer opem help thou, atque and dignus ope worthy of help. At but frugis of fruit tantum only caret wants recto the nominative case & also ditionis of title, vis force est is vox integra a perfect word, nisi except forte perhaps dativus the dative case desit be wanting: prior numerus the singular number mutilus is imperfect omnibus his in all these, alter the plural integer is whole. Quæ referant relatives, ut as, qui which, quæ percontantur interrogatives, ut as, equis who: & and quæ distribuunt distributives; ut as, nullus none, neuter neither of the two, & and omnis all: Infinita nouns infinitives solent are wont iungi to be joyned his to these, ut as, quilibet every one, alter another: Hæc these sæpe often carent do want quinto casu the vocative case: & and pronomina the pronouns præter except, hæc quatuor these four inflect following; poster ours, nostrus of our country, meus mine, & and tu thou. Notes you may observe propria cuncta, all proper names quibus est which have natura

Quæ genus construed.

11

merceris a restraining nature
 fuerint that they shall not be
 minima plurals: ut as, Mars
 the heathenish God of Battle,
 into the name of a wise man
 in Rome, Gallia France, Roma
 Rome, Ida an hill by Troy, Ta-
 gus a river in Portugal, Lelaps
 dog's name, Parnassus an hill
 in Phocis: que and Bucephalus
 the horse of Alexander the great.
 tibi thou shalt give his ro-
 se frumenta bread corn, pen-
 to m or wool on a distaff, her-
 bes herbs, uda moist things, me-
 talla metals, in quibus in which
 se requiras thou mayest search
 se what sunt are placita the
 figures authorum of Authors.
 Et there is a time ubi when
 he these retinent keep plura-
 lism the plural number. Est
 there is a time also ubi when
 sumunt they have it not.

Hordea barley, farra bread-
 corn, forum a market, mel
 honey, mustum wine mingled
 with honey, defruta wine sodden
 till the third part is boiled away,
 and thus frankincense plu-
 ralia being plurals servant keep
 tantum only tres similes voces
 like cases. Flapenas the
 evening star, &c and vesper the
 evening, potius the sea que and
 flum mud que and flumis dung:
 sic so potius all vitualls meats

and drink, &c and sanguis
 blood, sic so æther the Skie, nemo
 no body: Sed but ista mascula
 these masculines vix sunt exce-
 dentia scarcely exceed numerum
 primum the singular number.

Singula these singulars fce-
 minei generis of the femi-
 nine gender raro seldom pluralia
 are plurals: pubes ripeness of
 age atq; and salus health: sic so
 talio like for like, cum with in-
 dole towardness, tussis a cough,
 pix pitch, humus the ground,
 atq; and lues the murrain, sitis
 thirst &c and fuga a flying away,
 juncge add quietem rest: sic so
 cholera cholera, atq; and fames
 hunger que and bilis melancholy,
 senectæ old age, juvenis
 youth. Sed but tamen yet hæc
 these nouns soboles an off-spring,
 labes a spot, ut as, &c also omnia
 all quintæ of the fifth declension
 sæpe often tenebunt will keep
 plurali in the plural number
 tres similes casus three like
 cases: excipe except res a thing,
 species a kind, facies a face,
 que and acies an edge, que and
 dies a day, quas voces which
 words licet may esse be totas
 whole secundo numero in the
 plural number. Solent they are
 wontnectere to add istis to
 these multa muliebria many
 feminines: ut as, hæc these sunt

are

Quæ genus construed.

Ora stultitia foolishness, invidia envy &c and sapientia wisdom, desidria sloth, atque and innumera voces innumerable words id genus of that sort, quas which lectio reading præbet yieldeth, quam præfixam tibi which set before thee collige gather together, ceu as, certum filum a sure guiding thread. Adde put rarius very seldom secundum numerum the plural number his to these nouns, sed but yet quandoque sometimes.

NEc neither licet may we deferre give secundum numerum the plural number his neutris to these newers, delictum the thing wherein we delight, senium old age, lethum death que and cænum dirt que and salum the sea: Sic so barathrum a place taken for hell, virus poison, vitrum glass que and viscum birdlime que and penum provision of victuals, justitium vacation or out of term, nihilum nothing, ver the spring, lac milk, gluten glue, simul also hæc an berring, adde add gelu frost, solium a seat of state or throne, jubar the sun-beam; hic here quoque also potias thou mayest put multa talia many such, quæ which si if observes thou observest occurrent

will come tibi legenti to thee as thou readeest.

Mascula these masculines sunt are contenta contented tantum only numero secundo with the plural number, manes spirits, majores ancestors, cancelli lattices, liberi children &c and antes the utmost rank of vines, menses præfluvium womens monthly flowers, lemures hobgoblins, fasti a register of things by the year, atque and minores posterity, cum when natales affignant signify genus a stock adde add Penates the heathenish household gods; &c and loca places plurali in the plural number, quales such as be que both Gabii a City in Italy que and Locri people of Locris, &c and quæcumque whatsoever legas thou readeest passim in any place similis rationis of the like sort.

Fœminei generis the feminine gender, que and numeri secundi the plural number: exuvie things which are put off, phalera horse trappings, que and grates thanks, manubie spoils taken in war, &c and Idus the Ides of a month, ante forelocks: &c and inducie a truce, simul also que both infidie a lying in wait, que and

minæ threatnings, excubiæ watch and ward, nonæ the names of a month, nugæ trifles, que and trica trifling geugams, calendæ the Kalends, quilibet the sweeping and refuse of things, thermæ baths, cunæ the cradles of Infants, diræ sings, que and exequiæ solemnities at burials, inferiæ heathenish sacrifices done to spirits: & and feriæ holy days, sic que both primitiæ the first-fruits, que and plagæ signantes signifying retia nets, & and valvæ folding doors que and divitiæ riches: nuptiæ marriages item & and also lactes the small ones: addantur let there be added Thebæ the City of Thebes & Athenæ Athens: quod genus of which sort invenias thou mayest find & also plura nomina many names locorum of places.

HÆ neutra these neutens leguntur are read plura in the plural number, rarius very seldom primo in the singular: moenia the walls of a City, cum with resquis rough places, præcordia the midriff, ultra the dens ferarum of wild beasts, arma weapons, mapalia images, sic so bellaria junkets, munia a duty, castra a camp or town, funus a funeral petit requireth justa ceremonies & and

virgo a maid petit requireth sponsalia betrothing, disertus an eloquent man amat loveth rostra a pulpit, que and pueri children gestant carry crepundia rattles to play withal, que and infantes infants colunt love cunabula cradles, augur the soothsayer consulit asketh counsel of exta the intrals & and absolvens finishing recantat muttereth effata prayers superis to the imagined gods: festa the feasts deum of the heathenish gods, ceu us, Bacchanalia feasts dedicated to Bacchus, poterunt may jungi be joynd: quod si if then legas thou readest plura more, licet reponas thou mayest put them quoque also hæc classe in this rule.

HÆC these nouns imitantia imitating varias formas divers forms, quasi luxuriant do as it were exceed, nam for tonitrus tonitrûq; thunder variant do vary & both genus their gender & and vocem termination: sic so clypeus clypeum a buckler, baculus baculum atque bacillum a staff, sensus a sense & and hoc sensum the conceit of the mind, tignus tignûque a rafter, tapetum atque tapete, tapes tapestry, punctus punctumque a point, sinapi mustard seed, quod

quod which immutans changing genus its gender fertur is called scelerata sinapis bising mustard, sinus & hoc sinum, vas lactis a milking bowl or milk pail, mendaq; mendum a fault, viscus & hoc viscum birdlime, sic so cornu a horn & and flexile cornum the bending horn: at but Lucanus Lucan ait saith tibi cura have a care cornus ministri of the left wing of the Army, eventus simul also eventum an event: sed but quid moror why stay I istis in these? Lectio the reading doctorum of learned Authors ministrat affordeth tibi unto thee talia mille a thousand such.

Sed but præterea further Squædam Græci some Greek nouns sunt tibi notanda are to be noted of thee, quæ which peperere have brought forth scutum Latimum a new Latin word quarto casu in the accusative case, nam for panther a panther creat maketh panthera in the accusative case: que and crater a standing piece cratera, cassis an helmet habet hath cassida, sed but & also æther the Skie fundit maketh æthera: hinc hence venit cometh cratera a standing piece, æthera the Skie venit cometh: sic even so cassida magna a great helmet tegit co-

verteth caput ipsum the head, nec neither vult will panthera the panther domari be tamed.

Rectus the Nominative case vertitur is varied his in these, sensus the signification manet remaineth, & and unum genus one gender: gibbus & hic gibber a bunch in ones back, cucumis cucumber a cucumber, stipis & stipis wages, sic so cinis atque and ciner ashes, vomis vomer a ploughshare, scobis & and scobsam dust or pin dust; item also pulvis pulver dust, pubes puber ripeness of age: quibus to which addes thou shalt add quæ nouns which parviunt bring forth or and os, honor honour & and labor labour, arbor a tree, que and odor scent or savour. Et also his thou shalt add to these, apes & apis a Bee, plebs plebis the common people, quoque also sunt there are multa many accepta received à Græcis from the Greeks referentia expressing geminam formam a double form: ut as, delphin delphinus a dolphin, & and hic elephas elephantus an elephant: sic so congrus conger a conger: sic so Meleagrus Meleager a man's name: item also Teucrus Teucer a King of Troy. Et also dabis thou shalt add huc hither cætera cuncta

all other quæ which par ratio
the like reason & and lectio ca-
sta diligent reading dederint
shall give tibi unto thee.

HÆc these simul together
sunt are & both quarti
flexus of the fourth declension
atq; and secundi the second, enim
for laurus a laurel tree facit
maketh genitivo in the genitive
case lauri & laurûs, sic so quercus
an Oak, pinus a pine, ficus
pro fructu for a fig, ac and ar-
bore a fig tree, sic so colus a di-
staff atq; and penus provision of
uticals, cornus quando when
arbor habetur it is taken for a
cornel tree, sic so lacus a lake,
atq; and domus an house, licet
although hæc these nec recur-
rant be not to be found ubique
in every case. Quoque also leges
thou shalt read plura more his
than these quæ which jure by

right relinquo thou mayest
leave priscis to old authors.

ET and sunt there are multa
adjectiva many adjectives
quæ which luxuriant abound
notanda to be noted, sed but
imprimis first of all quot as
many as & also hæc nomina
these nouns tibi fundunt do
bring forth: arma weapons, ju-
gum a yolk, nervus a sinew,
somnia sleep, que and clivus
the steep side of an hill que and
animus a mind, & and quot as
many as limus mud habet bath,
quot as many as frænum a bri-
dle & and cera wax, bacillum a
staff: à quibus of which formes
thou mayest form us simul is
both us and is, ut as, inermis
inermis unweaponed. At but
hilarus merry rarior is very
rare, hilaris est is vox a word
bene nota well known.

As in præsenti construed.

AS the termination as in
præsenti in the present
tense format formeth perfectum
the preterperfect tense in avi: ut
as, no nas to swim navi, vocito
vocitas to call often vocitavi:
deme except lavo to wash lavi,
juvo to help juvi, que and nexo to
cut nexui, & and seco to cut
quod which maketh secui, neco
to kill quod which maketh ne-

cui, verbum the verb mico to
shine quod which maketh mi-
cui, plico to fold quod which
maketh plicui, frico to rub quod
which dat giveth fricui. Sic so
domo to make tame quod which
makes domui, tonno to thunder
quod which makes tonui, verbû
the verb sono to sound quod
which makes sonui, crepo to
give a crack quod which ma-

hæth crepui, veto to forbid quod which dat giveth vetui, atque and cubo to lye down cubui, hæc theſe verbs raro formantur are ſeldom formed in avi, Do das to give ritè by right dedi: ſto ſtas to ſtand vult will formare form ſteti.

E*S the termination es, in præſenti in the preſent tenſe format formeth perfectum the preterperfect tenſe dans giving ui, ut as, nigreo nigres to wax black nigrui, excipe except jubeo to command juſſi, ſorbeo to ſup any liquid thing habet hath ſorbui, quoq; alſo ſorpi, mulceo to aſſuage mulſi, luceo to ſhine vult will have luxi, ſedeo to ſit ſedi, que and video to ſee vult will have vidi: ſed but prandeo to dine prandi, ſtrideo to make a noiſe ſtridi, ſuadeo to counſel ſuaſi, rideo to laugh riſi, & and ardeo to burn habet hath arſi. Syllaba prima the firſt ſyllable geminatur is doubled his quatuor in theſe four infra following; namque ſor pendeo to hang pependi, que and mordeo to bite vult will habere have momordi, ſpondeo to promiſe freely or betroth ſponſondi, que and tondeo to clip or ſhear vult will have totondi. Si iſt vel r l or r ſtet ſtand ante before geo, geo vertitur is turned*

inſi into ſi: ut as, urgeo to urge urſi, mulgeo to milk mulſi, dat it giveth quoq; alſo mulxi, frigeo to be cold frixi, lugeo to lament luxi, & and augeo to increaſe habet hath auxi. Fleo ſles to weep dat giveth fleui, leo les to anoint levi, que and natum the compound indè thereof deleo to blot out deleui: pleo ples to fill plevi, neo to ſpin nevi. Manſi formatur is formed à of maneo to tarry, torqueo to wreſt torſi, hæreo to ſtick faſt vult will have hæſi. Veo ſit is made vi, ut as, ſerveo to be hot ſervi, niveo to wink or beckon & and ſatum the compound indè thereof conniveo to wink with the eyes poſcit requireth nivi & nixi, cieo to trouble civi, que and vieo to bind vievi.

T*ertia the third conjugation formabit will form præteritum the preterperfect tenſe, ut as, manifeſtum is manifeſt hîc here. Bo ſit is made bi, ut as, lambo to lick lambi: excipe except ſcribo to write ſcripi, & and nubo to be married nupſi: antiquum the old verb cumbo to lye down dat giveth cubui. Co ſit is made ci, ut as, vinco to overcome vici, parco to ſpare vult will have peperci & and parci, dico to ſay dixi, quoq; alſo duco to lead duxi. Do ſit is*

is made di, ut as, mando to eat
mandi: sed but scindo to cut
dat giveth scidi, findo to cleave
fidi, fundo to pour out fudi,
que and tundo to knock tu-
tudi, pendo to weigh pependi,
tendo to bend tetendi, pedo
to break wind backward pe-
pedi: junge joyn thou, cado
to fall cecidi, cado pro verbero
to beat cecidi. Cedo pro disce-
dere to depart sive or locum
dare to give place cessi: vado
to go, rado to shave, lædo to
hurt, ludo to play, divido to di-
vide, trudo to thrust, claudio to
shut, plaudo to clap hands for
joy, rodo to gnaw, ex of do the
termination semper always fa-
ciunt make xi. Go fit is made
xi, ut as, jungo to joyn junxi,
sed but r the letter r ante before
go vult will have si, ut as, spar-
go to sprinkle sparxi, lego to read
legi, & and ago to do facit ma-
keth egi, tango to touch dat gi-
veth tetigi, pungo to prick pun-
xi, que and pupugi, frango to
break dat giveth fregi; cum
when pango signat signifieth
pacisci to make a covenant vult
it will have pepigi, pro jungo
to joyn pegi, pro cano to sing
panxi. Ho fit is made xi, ceu as,
traho to draw traxi, docet
teacheth, & and veho to carry
vexi. Lo fit is made ui, ceu as,

colo to worship colui, excipe
except psallo to sing cum p
with p, & and fallo to season
with salt sine p without p, nam
for utrumque both format
form falli: vello to pluck up
dat giveth velli, quoque also
vulsi, fallo to deceive fefelli,
cello pro frango to break ce-
culi, que and pello to drive out
pepuli. Mo fit is made ui, ceu as,
vomo to vomit vomui, sed but
emo to buy facit maketh emi:
como to kemb petit requireth
compfi, promo to draw out
prompsi, adjice add thou de-
mo to take away quod which
format formeth dempsi, sumo
to take sumpsi, premo to press
pressi. No fit is made vi, ceu
as, sino to suffer sivi, excipe ex-
cept temno to condemn tempfi,
sterno to straw dat giveth stra-
vi, sperno to despise sprevi, lino
to smear over levi, interdum
sometime lini & livi: quoque
also cerno to discern crevi. Gig-
no to get, pono to put, cano to
sing dant give genui, posui, ce-
cini. Po fit is made psi, ut as,
scalpo to scratch scalpfi, excipe
except rumpo to break rupi, &
and strepo to make a noise with
hands and feet quod which for-
mat formeth strepui, crepo
to give a crack quod which dat
giveth crepui. Quo fit is made

qui, ut *as*, linquo to leave liqui, demito except coquo to seethe coxi. Ro fit *is made* vi, ceu *as*, sero pro planto to plant & and semino to sow sevi, quod which mutans changing significatum the signification dat giveth melius better serui, verro to brush vult wilt have verri & versi, uro to burn ussi, gero to bear gessi, quæro to seek quæsi, tero to wear trivi, curro to run cucurri. So formabit will form sivi, velut *as* accerso to go to call, arcesso the same, lacecco to revile, atque and incesso to provoke one in speech. Sed but tolle except capecco to take capecci, quodque which also facit maketh capeccivi, atq; and facecco to go about to do facecci, sic so vilo to go to see visi, sed but pinto to bake habebit will have pinsui. Sco fit *is made* vi, ut *as*, pascio to feed pavi, posco to require vult will have poposci, disco to learn vult will formare form didici, quinisco to nod with the head quexi. To fit *is made* ti, ut *as*, verro to turn verti, sed but notetur activum sisto let this verb active sisto be marked pro facio stare to make to stand, nam for dat it giveth jure by right stiti: mitto to send dat giveth misi, peto to ask petii sive or petivi, sterto to

snort habet hath stertui, meto to mow messui. Ab of ecto fit *is made* exi, ut *as*, flecto to bend flexi, pecto to comb pexui, habetque and it hath pexi, etiam also neco to knit dat giveth nexui, habet it hath quoque also nexi. Vo fit *is made* vi, ut *as*, volvo to roll volvi, excipe except vivo to live vixi, ut *as*, nexo to knit habet hath nexui, sic so texo to weave, habebit will have texui. Cio fit *is made* ci, ut *as*, facio to do feci, quoque also jacio to cast jeci: antiquum the old verb facio to allure or entice lexi, quoque also specio to see spexi Dio fit *is made* di, ut *as*, fodio to dig fodi. Gio gi, ceu *as*, fugio to fly. Pio fit *is made* pi, ut *as*, capio to take cepi, excipe except cupio to covet pivi, & and rapio to snatch rapui, sapio to be wise sapui, atque and sapivi. Rio fit *is made* ri, ut *as*, pario to bring forth young peperui. Tio si geminans doubling sut *as*, quatio to shake quassi, quod the which vix scarcely reperitur is found in usu in use. Denique lastly, uo fit *is made* ui, ut *as*, statuo to appoint statui, pluo to rain format formeth pluvi, sive or plui, sed but struo to build struxi, fluo to flow fluxi.

Quit.

Quartā the fourth Conjugation dat giveth is in the second person ivi in the preterperfect tense, ut as, scio scis to know monstrat tibi sheweth scivi: excipias except venio to come dans giving veni, cambio to exchange campsi, raucio to be hoarse rausi, sarcio to stuff sarcio, sarcio to patch sarcio, sepio to hedge sepsi, sentio to perceive sensi, fulcio to underprop fulsi, item also haurio to draw hausi, sancio to establish sanxi, vincio to bind vinxī, salio pro salto to leap salui, & and amicio to cloath dat giveth amicui: utemur we shall use parcius seldom cambivi I have exchanged, haurivi I have drawn, amicivi I have cloathed, sepivi I have hedged, sanxivi I have established, sarcivi I have patched, atque and salivi I have leaped.

Simplex the simple verb & and compositum the compound dat giveth idem præteritum the same preterperfect tense, ut as, docui I have taught, edocui I have taught perfectly, monstrat sheweth: Sed but syllaba the syllable quam which simplex the simple verb semper geminat doth always double non geminatur is not doubled composita in the com-

pound præterquam except his tribus in these three, præcurro to run before, excurro to run out, repungo to prick again, atque and ritè creatis in verbs rightly compounded à of do to give, disco to learn, sto to stand, posco to require. Compositum the compound à of plico to fold, cum sub with this preposition sub vel or nomine a noun, ut as, ista these, supplico to beseech, multiplico to multiply, gaudent rejoyce formare to form plicavi, applico to apply, complico to fold, replico to unfold & and explico to declare ui vel in avi do make ui or avi. Quamvis although simplex the simple verb oleo to savour or smell vult will have olui, tamen nevertheless quodvis compositum every compound indè thereof formabit will form melius rather olevi, at but redolet to cast a strong smell sequitur doth follow formam the form simplicis of the simple verb, que and subolet to smell a little. Omnia composita all the compounds à of pungo to prick formabunt will form punxi, unum one repungo to prick again, vult will have repugui, interdumq; and sometimes repunxi. Natum the compound à of do to give, quando when

est it is inflectio tertia the third conjugation, ut as, addo to add, credo to believe, edo to set forth, dedo to yield, reddo to restore, perdo to lose, abdo to hide vel or obdo to thrust against, condo to build, indo to put in, trado to deliver, prodo to betray, vendo to sell didi: at but unum one abscondo to hide abscondi. Natū the compound à of sto stas to stand habebit will have stiti.

SI if verba hæc simplicia these simple verbs componantur be compounded mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel praesentis of the present tense praeteritiq; and of the preterperfect tense in e into e, damno to condemn, lacto to give suck, sacro to dedicate, fallo to deceive, arceo to drive away, tracto to handle, fatiscor to be weary, partio to divide, carpo to crop, patro to commit, scando to climb, spargo to sprinkle, que and pario to bring forth young, cujus whose duo nata two compounds comperit to know for certain & and reperit to find by adventure, dant give peri, sed but cætera the rest perui, velut as hæc these aperire to open, operire to cover. A of pasco to feed pavi; notentur hæc duo composita let these two compounds be marked habere

to have pascui, tantum only compesco to pasture together, dispesco to drive beasts from pasture; cætera the rest, ut as, epasco to eat up, servabunt will keep usum the use simplicis of the simple verb.

HEc these habeo to have, lateo to lye hid, salio to leap, statuo to appoint, cado to fall, lædo to hurt, pango to joyn dans making pegi, cano to sing, quæro to seek, cædo cecidi to beat, tango to touch, egeo to want or stand in need, teneo to hold, taceo to hold ones peace, sapio to be wise, que and rapio to snatch, si if componantur they be compounded mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel in i into i, ut as, rapio to snatch rapui, eripio to take away by force eripui. Natum a compound à of cano to sing dat giveth praeteritum the preterperfect tense per ui by ui, ceu as, concino to sing together in one tune dat giveth concinui. Sic even so displiceo to displease à of placeo to please: sed but hæc duo these two, complaceo to please well cum with perplaceo to please very much, bene servant do keep well usum the use simplicis of the simple verb. Ista quatuor composita these

these four compounds à of pang-
go to joyn, retinent a keep a,
depango to plant, oppango to
joyn, circumpango to fasten a-
bout, atque and repango to set.
Ista quatuor these four com-
pounds à of maneo mansi to
tarry dant give minui, præmi-
neo to excel others, emineo to
appear before others, cum with
promineo to hang out in sight,
que and immineo to hang over :
at but cætera the rest servabunt
will keep formam the form
simplicis verbi of the simple
verb. Composita the compounds
à of scalpo to scratch, calco to
tread upon, salto to leap or
dance mutant do change a per
u a into u, exculpo to carve or
ingrave, inculco often to re-
peat, resulto to rebound, de-
monstrant shew id that tibi to
thee. Composita the compounds
à of claudio to shut, quatio to
shake, lavo to wash, rejiciunt a
cast away a, à of claudio to shut
docet sheweth id that, occludo
to shut fast, excludo to shut out :
que and à of quatio to shake, per-
cutio to smite, excutio to smite
out, : nata the compounds à of
lavo to wash, proluo all to wash,
diluo to purge with washing.

SI if componas thou dost
compound hæc these verbs,
ago to do, emo to buy, sedeo to

sit, rego to rule, frango to break,
&c and capio to take, jacio to
cast, lacio to allure or entice, spe-
cio to behold, premo to press
semper always sibi mutant they
change vocalem primam the
first vowel præsentis of the pre-
sent tense in i into i, nunquam
never præteriti of the preter-
perfect tense, ceu as; frango to
break, refrango to break open
refregi : incipio to begin incepi,
à of capio to take. Sed but pau-
ca notentur let a few be mark-
ed, namque for perago to finish
sequitur doth follow suum sim-
plex his simple que and also fa-
tago to be busie or to do with
speed, atque and ab of ago to do,
dego to live dat giveth degi,
cogo to compel coegi. Sic even
so à of rego to rule, pergo to go
forward perrexi, quoque also
surgo to arise vult will have
surrexi, mediâ syllabâ the
middle syllable præsentis of
the present tense ademptâ be-
ing taken away. Facio to do
variat changeth nil nothing
nisi unless præposito præeunte
when a preposition goeth before,
olfacio to smell out docet
teacheth id that, cum with cal-
facio to make hot, que and
inficio to infect. Nata the
compounds à of lego to read, re-
se, per, præ, sub, trans, præ-
eunte

eunte going before servant do keep *vocalem* the vowel *præsentis* of the present tense, *cætera* the rest mutant do change it in *i* into *ī*; de quibus of which *hæc* these intelligo to understand, *diligo* to love, *negligo* to neglect, *tantum* only faciunt make *præteritum* their preterperfect tense *lexi*, *omnia reliqua* all the rest legi.

Nunc now discas thou mayest learn *formare* to form *supinum* the supine ex *præterito* of the preterperfect tense. *Bi* format sibi formeth *tum* in the supine, namque for sic so *bi-bi* to drink fit is made *bibitum*, *Ci* fit is made *ctum*, ut *as*, *vici* to overcome *victum*, & and *ici* to smite *testatur* shews that *dans* giving *ictum*, *feci* to do *factum*, quoq; also *jeci* to cast *jactum*. *Di* fit is made *sum*, ut *as*, *vidi* to see *visum*: quædam some geminant s double s: ut *as*, *pandi* to open *passum*: *fedi* to sit *fessum*: adde add thou *scidi* to cut *quod* which *dat* giveth *scissum*, atque and *fidi* to cleave *fissum*, quoq; also *fodi* to dig *fossum*. Hic here etiam also advertas thou mayest mark *quod* that *syllaba prima* the first syllable, *quam* which *præteritum* the preterperfect tense vult geminari will have doubled, non gemina-

tur is not doubled *supinis* in the *supines*, *que* and *totondi* to clip or shear docet teacheth id that *dans* giving *tonsum*, atque and *cecidi* to beat *quod* which maketh *cæsum*, & and *cecidi* to fall *quod* which *dat* giveth *casum*, atque and *tetendi* to bend *quod* which maketh *tensum* & *tentum*, *tutudi* to knock *tunsum*, atque and *pepedi* to break wind backwards *quod* which format formeth *peditum*: adde add thou *dedi* to give *quod* which *jure* by right vult will have *datum*. *Gi* fit is made *ctum*, ut *as*, *legi* to read *lectum*, *pegi* to joyn *que* and *pepegi* to make a bargain *dat* giveth *pactum*; *fregi* to break *fractum*, quoque also *tetigi* to touch *tactum*, *egi* to do *actum*, *pupugi* to prick *punctum*, *fugi* to flee *dat* giveth *fugitum*. *Li* fit is made *sum*, ut *as*, *falli* stans pro *condio* sale signifying to season with salt *falsum*, *pepuli* to drive out *dat* giveth *pulsum*, *ceculi* to break *cultum*, atque and *fefelli* to deceive *falsum*, *velli* to pluck up *dat* giveth *vulsum*, quoque also *tuli* to bear habet hath *latum*. *Mi*, *ni*, *pi*, qui these terminations of the preterperfect tense fiunt are made *tum*, velut *as* *manifestum* is manifest *hic* here, *emi* to buy *emptum*,

emptum, *veni to come* ventum,
 cecini à cano *to ſing* cantum,
 cepi à capio *to take* dans giving
 captum, à coepio *to begin* cœ-
 ptum, rupi à rumpo *to break*
 ruptum, quoque alſo liqui *to*
leave liſtum. Ri fit *is made*
 ſum, ut *as*, verri *to brush* ver-
 ſum, excipe except peperi *to*
bring forth young partum. Si fit
is made ſum, ut *as*, viſi *to go to*
ſee viſum, tamen notwithſtand-
 ing ſ geminato ſ being doubled,
 miſi *to ſend* formabit will form
 miſſum; excipe except fulſi *to*
underprop fultum, hauſi *to*
draw hauſtum, farſi *to patch*
 fartum, quoque alſo farſi *to*
ſtuff fartum, uſſi *to burn* uſtum.
 geſſi *to bear* geſtum, torſi *to*
wreath duo two ſupines tortum
 & torſum, indulſi *to make too*
much of one requirit requireth
 indultum que and indulſum.
 Pſi fit *is made* ptum, ut *as*,
 ſcripſi *to write* ſcriptum; exci-
 pe except campſi *to exchange*
 campſum. Ti fit *is made* tum,
 namque for ſtatum fit *is made*
 commune common præterito
 to the præterperfect tenſe ſteti à
 of ſto *to ſtand* que and ſti-
 ti à of ſiſto *to make to ſtand* :
 excipe except verti *to turn*
 verſum. Vi fit *is made* tum,
 ut *as*, flavi *to blow* flatum: ex-
 cipe except pavi *to ſeed* paſum,

lavi *to waſh* dat giveth lotum,
 interdum ſometimes lautum
 atque and lavatum, potavi *to*
drink facit maketh potum, &
 and interdum ſometimes pota-
 tum: Sed but ſavi *to favour*
 ſautum, cavi *to beware* cau-
 tum: formes thou mayſt form
 ritè very well ſatum à of ſero
 ſevi *to ſowe*, livi *to dawb or to*
ſmeer over que and alſo lini
 dat giveth litum, ſolvi à ſolvo
 to looſe ſolutum, volvi à volvo
 to roll volutum, ſingultivi *to*
ſob vult will have ſingultum,
 veneo venis venivi *to be ſold*
 venum, ſepelivi *to bury* ritè
 by right ſepultum. Quod a
 verb which dat giveth ui, dat
 giveth itum: ut *as*, domui *to*
make tame domitum: excipe
 except quodvis verbum every
 verb in uo, quia becauſe ſem-
 per always formabit it will
 form ui in utum, ut *as*, exui *to*
put off exutum, deme except
 rui à ruo *to ruſh* dans giving
 ruitum, ſecui *to cut* vult will
 have ſectum, necui *to kill*
 neſtum, que and fricui *to rub*
 frictum, item alſo miſcui *to*
minge miſtum, ac and amicui
 to cloath dat giveth amictum,
 torrui *to roſt* habet bath to-
 ſtum, docui *to teach* doctum,
 que and tenui *to hold* tentum,
 conſului *to give or ask counſel*
 conſultum,

consultum, alui to feed altum que and alitum. Sic so salui to leap saltum, colui to worship quocq; also occului to hide cultum, pinsui to bake habet hath pistum, rapui to snatch raptum, que and serui à of sero to plant vult will have fertum, sic quocq; so also texui to weave habet hath textum. Sed but hæc these mutant do change ui in sum in- to sum, nam for censeo to think censum, cellui to break habet hath celsum, meto messui to reap habet hath quocque also messum, item and nexui to knit nexum, sic quocque so also pexui to kemb habet hath pexum, patui to lye open dat giveth passum, carui to want cassum que and caritum. Xi fit is made tum, ut as, vinxi to bind vinctum, que and quinque five. abjiciunt n cast away n in supino in the supine, nam for finxi to feign fictum, minxi to make water mictum, pinxi to paint dat giveth pictum, strinxi to strain quocq; also rinxi to grin rictum, flexi to bend, plexi to punish, fixi to fasten dant give xum, & and fluo to flow fluxum.

Quodque compositum supinum every compound supine formatur is formed ut as simplex the simple, quamvis although non stet there be

not semper always eadem syllaba the same syllable utrique in them both: composita the compounds à of tuncum to knock demptâ n n being taken away tuncum: à of ruitum to rush i mediâ demptâ the middle letter i being taken away fit is made ruitum, & and quocque also à of saltum to dance sultum, composita the compounds à of sero to sow dant give situm, quando when format it formeth satum. Hæc these supines captum to take, factum to do, jactum to cast, raptum to snatch, mutant do change a per e a in- to e, & and cantum to sing, partum to bring forth, sparsum to sprinkle, carptum to crop or pluck up quocque also fartum to stuff. Verbum the verb edo to eat compositum being compounded non facit maketh not estum, sed but esum: unum one compound comedo to eat up duntaxat only formabit will form utrumque both. Duo two compounds à of nosco to know cognitum to know, & and agnitem to know by some token, tantum only habentur are had in use, cætera the rest dant give notum: nescitum est is jam now in nullo usu in no use.

Verba in or verbs ending in or admittunt take præteritum

veritum a præterperfect tense ex posteriore supino from their latter supine, u verso u being turned per us into us, & and sum vel tui consociato being joyned thereunto, ut as, à of lectu lectus sum vel fui. At but horum of these verbs nunc sometimes est is deponens a deponent, nunc sometimes est is commune a common notandum to be noted. Nam for labor to slide lapsus, patior to endure dat giveth passus, & and nata ejus his compounds, ut as, compatiator to suffer alike compassus, que and perpetior to suffer thoroughly formans forming perpeffus; fateor to grant quod which maketh passus, & and nata the compounds inde thereof: ut as, confiteor to confess confessus, que and diffiteor to deny formans forming diffessus: gradior to go by steps dat giveth gressus, & and nata the compounds inde thereof, ut as, digredior to turn aside digressus. Junge add thou fatiscor to be weary fessus sum, metior to measure mensus sum, & and utor to use usus, ordior pro texo to weave dat giveth orditus, pro incepto to begin orsus, nitor to endeavour nissus vel or nixus sum, & and ulciscor to revenge ultus: simul also irascor to be angry iratus, atq;

and reor to suppose ratus sum, obliviscor to forget vult will have oblitus sum, fruor to enjoy optat maketh fructus vel fructus, junge add thou misereri to have pity misertus. Tuor to see & and tueor to defend non vult will not have tutus, sed but tuitus sum, quamvis although & both tutum & and tuitum sic be supinum supine utriq; to them both: adde add thou loquutus à of loquor to speak & and adde add thou sequutus à of sequor to follow: experior to try facit maketh expertus, paciscor to make a bargain gaudet rejoiceth formare to form pactus sum, nanciscor to get nactus sum, apiscor to obtain quod which est is verbum vetus an old verb epitus sum, unde from whence adipiscor to get adeptus. Junge add thou queror to complain questus, junge add thou proficiscor to go forwards profectus, expergiscor to awake expectectus, & and quoque also hæc these comminiscor to devise commentus, nascor to be born natus que and morior to die mortuus atque and orior to rise quod which facit maketh præteritum the præterperfect tense ortus.

HÆC these verbs habent have præteritum the præterperfect tense activæ vocis of the

the active voice & and passivæ the passive, coeno to sup format tibi formeth coenavi & coenatus sum, juro to swear juravi & juratus sum, que and potō to drink potavi & potus, titubo to stumble titubavi vel titubatus. Sic so careo to want carui & cassus sum, prandeo to dine prandi & pransus, pateo to lie open patui & passus, que and placeo to please dat giveth placui & placitus, sueſco to accustom suevi atque and ſuetus: veneo pro vendor to be sold venivi & venditus sum, nubo to be married nupſi nuptaq; sum, mereor to deserve meritus sum, vel or merui. Adde add thou libet it contenteth or liketh libuit libitum, & and adde add thou licet it may quod which maketh licuit licitum, tædet it irketh quod which dat giveth tæduit & and pertæsum, adde add thou pudet it ſhameth faciens making puduit, que and pudium, atque and piget it irketh quod which format tibi formeth piguit, que and pigitum.

Neuter-passivum a verb neuter-passive sic thus format tibi formeth præteritum his præterperfect tēse, gaudeo to be glad gavissus sum, ſido to trust ſiſus, & and audeo to be bold auſus sum, ſio to be made

factus, ſoleo to be wont solitus sum. Moereō to be ſad moeſtus sum: ſed but habetur it is accounted nomen a noun Phocæ by the Grammarian Phocas.

Quædam verba certain verbs accipiunt take præteritum the præterperfect tēse aliundē of another. Inceptivum a verb inceptive in ſco, ſtans ſtanding pro primario for the primitive verb adoptat taketh præteritum the præterperfect tēse ejusdem verbi of the ſame verb: ergo therefore tepēſco to begin to be lukewarm vult will have tepui à of tepeo to be lukewarm, ferveſco to begin to be hot ſervi à of ferveo to be hot, cerno to behold vult will have vidi à of video to ſee, quatio to ſhake vult will have præteritum its præterperfect tēse concuſſi à of concutio to ſhake, que and ferio to ſmite percuſſi à of percutio to ſmite, meio to make water vult will have minxi à of mingo to make water, ſido to pitch or alight vult will have ſedi à of ſedeo to ſit, tollo to liſt up ſuſtuli à of ſuffero to bear, & and ſum to be fui à of ſuo to be, & and fero to bear ritē riēhtly tuli à of tulo to bear, ſiſto tantum only pro ſor ſtare

to stand *steti* à of *sto* to stand, *que* and *furo* to be mad *insanivi* à of *verbo* a verb ejusdem significationi of the same signification. Sic *so vescor* to eat, *medeor* to heal, *liquor* to be melted, *remiscor* to remember, *poscunt* require *præteritum* the *preterperfect tense* à of *pascor* to be fed, *medicor* to heal, *liquefio* to be melted, *recordor* to remember.

Fugiant these want *præteritum* their *preterperfect tense*, *vergo* to bend, *ambigo* to doubt, *glicco* to desire greatly, *fatisco* to chink, *polleo* to be able, *nideo* to shine: ad hæc to these are added *inceptiva verba* *inceptives*, ut *as*, *puerascō* to begin to be a child, & and *passiva passives* quibus whose *activa actives* *caruere* have wanted *supinis* their *supines*, ut *as*, *metuor* to be feared, *timeor* to be feared: *omnia meditativa* all *meditatives* *præter* besides *parturio* to bring forth, *esurio* to be hungry, *quæ duo* which two *servant* do keep *præteritum* the *preterperfect tense*.

Hæc verba these verbs raro seldom aut or nunquam never retinebunt will keep *supinum* their *supine*: *lambo* to lick, *mico micui* to shine, *rudo* to bray like an ass, *scabo* to claw, *parco peperci* to

spare, *dispelso* to drive beasts from pasture, *posco* to require, *disco* to learn, *compesco* to refrain: *quinisco* to nod with the head, *dego* to live, *ango* to trouble, *sugo* to suck, *lingo* to lick with the tongue, *ningo* to snow, *que* and *satago* to do with speed or be very busie, *psallo* to sing, *volo* to be willing, *nolo* to be unwilling, *malo* to be more willing, *tremo* to tremble, *strideo* to make a noise, *strido* to make a noise, *flaveo* to be yellow, *liveo* to be black and blue, *aveo* to covet, *paveo* to fear, *conniveo* to wink with the eye, *ferveo* to be hot. *Compositum* a compound à of *nuo* to nod with the head, ut *as*, *renuo* to refuse, à of *cado* to fall, ut *as*, *incido* to fall in, *præter* besides *occido* to fall down, *quod* which facit maketh *occasum*, *que* and *recido* to fall back, *recasum*. *Respuo* to refuse, *linquo* to leave, *luo* to punish, *metuo* to fear, *cluo* to glister, *frigeo* to be cold, *calvo* to be bald, & and *sterto* to snort, *timeo* to fear. Sic *so luceo* to shine, & and *arceo* to drive away, *cujus* whose *composita* compounds habent have *ercitum*: Sic *so natum* the compound à of *gruo* to cry like a crane, ut,

ut as, ingruo to invade. Et and quæcunque whatsoever neutra neuters secundæ of the second conjugation formantur are formed in ui, exceptis these being excepted, oleo to smell, doleo to be grieved, placeo to please que

et taceo to hold ones peace, item also pareo to obey, & and careo to want, noceo to hurt, pateo to lye open, que and lateo to ly hid, & and valeo to be in health, caleo to be hot; namq; for hæc these gaudēt supino have their supine.

General Rules for the Genders of proper names.

1. **T**He proper names, 1. Of Heathenish Gods. 2. Of men 3. Of Rivers. 4. Of months. 5. Of winds, are of the masculine gender. 2. The proper names, 1. Of heathenish Goddesses. 2. Of Women. 3. Of Countries. 4. Of Cities. 5. Of Islands, are of the feminine gender.

Except these Cities Sulmo and Agragas, which are masculines : and Argos, Tibur, prænestæ, and Cities ending in (um) which are neuters : and Anxur which is both masculine and neuter.

The general Rules for common names are four.

1. **T**He Names of Trees are feminine, Except 1 such as end in (aster) as oleaster, and spinus which are masculines : and 2. Siler, suber, thus, robur, and acer which are neuters.
3. The names of Birds, Beasts and Fishes, are of the Epicene gender.
4. All common nouns substantives in (um) and every substantive undeclined are of the neuter gender.

The special Rules for the five declensions.

ALL nouns of the first declension are of the feminine gender : as Capra capræ.

Except 1. some attributed to men : as scriba, afflecla, &c. And 2. some nouns in (a) which come of Greek nouns in as, and es, as satrapa of satrapas, and athleta of athletes. 3. Except dama and talpa, of the doubtful gender. 4. Nouns in (a) derived from verbs, as advena from venio, agricola from colo, to which add verna, which are thought to be of the common gender.

All Nouns of the second declension in (us) and (r) are masculines.

EXcept 1. Humus, domus, alvus, colus, vannus, which are feminines. So also some nouns in (us) coming of Greek nouns in

Rules of Nouns.

29

in (os) as, papyrus, antidotus, costus, diphthongus, byssus, abyssus, crystallus, synodus, sapphirus, eremus, and arcus, with some others.

2. Except these neuters, virus, pelagus; and vulgus both masculine and neuter.

3. Except these of the doubtful gender, pampinus, ficus a disease, phaselus, lecythus, atomus, grossus, pharus, paradisus.

The gender of common nouns of the Third Declension is known by these Rules.

ALL common nouns not increasing a syllable in the genitive case are of the feminine gender.

Except 1. These masculines: natalis, aqualis, lienis, orbis, callis, caulis, follis, collis, mensis and ensis, fustis, funis, panis, penis, crinis and ignis, cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, pilcis and unguis, vermis, vectis, postis and axis: and the compounds of as a pound weight, which be like centussis.

2. Nouns in er as pater, are masculines; but linter is of the doubtful gender.

3. Nouns in (e) as mare, rete: And Greek nouns in (es) as cacoëthes, are neuters.

4. These are of the doubtful gender, Finis, clunis, restis, amnis, corbis, torquis, anguis.

5. These are of the common gender, Sodalis, vates, extorris, patruelis, perduellis, affinis, juvenis, testis, civis, canis, hostis.

ALL common nouns of the third declension, encreasing one syllable in the genitive case are of the feminine gender: as, Virtus, virtutis: Pietas, pietatis.

1. **E**Xcept these words of one syllable which are masculines, fal, sol, ren, splen, vas vadis a surety, as, mas, bes, præ, glis a dormouse, mos, flos, ros, mus, dens, mons, pons, fons, seps a serpent, gryps, rex, grex, phryx.

And nouns in (n) of more syllables: as, Lichen, delphin, but syren is of the feminine. Besides nouns in (o) signifying a bodily substance are masculine, as leo, to which add senio, termino and sermo.

Likewise nouns ending in er, or, and os, are masculines; except

except soror and uxor which are feminines: and author of the common gender.

Likewise these are masculines. Torrens, nefrens, oriens, bidens a dung fork: and others derived of dens: and gigas, elephas, adamas, tapes, lebes, magnes: and the part of a pound: as, dodrans an ounce: so also hydrops, nycticorax, thorax, phoenix, bombyx, are masculines.

2. **E** *Xcept these neuters, mel, fel, lac, far, ver, cor, æs, vas vasis a vessel, os oris a mouth, os ossis a bone, also rus, thus, jus, crus, pus and halec.*

Also all nouns in al and ar are neuters: as, laquear, capital.

3. **E** *Xcept these nouns of the doubtful gender, python, scrobs, serpens, bubo, rudens, grus, perdix, lynx, limax, stirps a stump of a tree, calx the heel, dies a day; but dies in the plural number is masculine only.*

4. **E** *Xcept these nouns of the common gender, Parens, infans, adolescens, dux, illex, hæres, exlex, the compounds of frons; also custos, bös, fur, fus and sacerdos.*

5. **A** *LL common nouns of the third Declension, increasing short in the genitive case, are of the masculine gender: as, sanguis, sanguinis.*

1. **E** *Xcept feminines in do and go of many syllables. Also virgo, grando, fides, compes, teges, seges, arbor, hyems, bacchar, mulier, findon, gorgon, icon, amazon, pecus pecudis, forfex, pellex, carex, supellex, appendix, histrix, coxendix, filix.*

Also words in as and is being greek names: as lampas, iaspis.

2. **N** *ouns signifying things without life, and ending in a, as problema, in n as omen, in ar as jubar, in us as onus, in put as Occiput, are neuters.*

Except pecten, fursur, which are masculines. Also these nouns are neuters, cadaver, verber, iter, suber, tuber a mushroom, uber, gingiber, laser, cicer, piper, papaver, sifer, filer, also marmor, æquor and ador: and pecus pecoris cattle.

3. **E** *Xcept cardo, margo, cinis, obex, pulvis, adeps, forceps, punex, ramex, anas, imbrex, also culex, natrix, onyx, and his compounds, and filex, which more usually are masculines.*

Except

Rules of Verbs;

31

4. **E**Xcept these nouns of the common gender, vigil, pugil, exul, præful, homo, nemo, martyr, Ligur, Augur and Arcas, antistes, miles, pedes, interpretes, comes, hospes and ales, præses, princeps, auceps, eques, obles: And nouns derived of verbs: as, conjux, judex, vindex, opifex, aruspex, and such like.

All nouns of the fourth declension are of the masculine gender, Except domus, colus, ficus a fig, acus, porticus, tribus, socrus, huius, manus, idus, anus.

All nouns of the fifth declension are of the feminine gender, except meridies of the masculine, and dies of the doubtful gender, which in the plural number is masculine only.

The general rules of the genders of Adjectives.

1. **O**ne ending in the case of an Adjective, is of all the genders: as, foelix.

2. Where there be two endings, the first is masculine and feminine, the second neuter: as, hic & hæc omnis & hoc omne.

3. Where there be three endings: as, sacer, sacra, sacrum: the first is masculine, the second feminine, the third neuter.

Note that pauper, puber, degener, uber, dives, locuples, sospes, comes, superstes, are adjectives: but seldom used in the neuter gender in the nominatives and in the accusatives.

Note that the same nouns in er are thus declined, hic acer, hic & hæc acris & hoc acre. So also celer, campester, pedester, &c.

Of the preterperfect tense and Supines of Verbs.

Verbs of the first Conjugation have

o, as, avi, as no, nas, navi.

Except { Lavo lavi, juvo juvi, nexo nexui, seco secui, neco
necui, mico micui, plico plicui, frico fricui, domo
domui, tono tonui, sono sonui, crepo crepui, veto
vetui, cubo cubui, do dedi, sto steti.

C

Verbs

Verbs of the second conjugation have eo, es, ui, as, doceo, doces, docui.

- Except* { 1. Jubeo jussi, sorbeo sorpsi and sorbui, mulceo mulsi, luceo luxi, sedeo sedi, video vidi, prandeo prandi, strideo stridi, rideo risi, ardeo arsi, maneo mansi, torqueo torisi, hæreo hæsi, cieo cievi, vieo vievi.
2. Pendeo pependi, mordeo momordi, spondeo spondi, tondeo totondi.
- Except* { 3. L or r before geō make si, but mulgeo hath mulsi and mulxi, frigeo frixi, lugeo luxi, augeo auxi.
4. Fleo hath flevi, leo levi, pleo plevi. And verbs in veo have vi, except niveo nivi and nixi.

Verbs of the third conjugation change bo into bi.

Except Scribo scripsi, nubo nupsi, cumbo cubui.

Co and cio into ci.

- Except* { 1. Parco peperci and parsi, dico dixi, duco duxi.
2. Lacio lexi, specio spexi.

Do into di.

- Except* { 1. Scindo scidi, findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepedi, cado cecidi to fall, cædo cecidi to beat or cut, cedo cessi to give place.
2. Vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo, claudio, plaudo, rodo, which make si.

Go, ho, cto into xi.

- Except* { 1. Verbs having r before go make si.
2. Lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pango punxi and pupugi, frango fregi, pango to bargain pepegi, to joyn pegi, to sing panxi.
3. Pecto pexui, necto nexui and nexi.

Lo, mo, uio into iiii.

- Except* { 1. Psallo to sing, and fallo to salt, li, vello velli and vulsi, fallo feselli, cello to break ceculi, pello pepuli.
2. Emo makes emi, como compsi, promo prompsi, demo dempsi, sumo sumpsi, premo pressi.
3. Pluo pluvi and plui, struo struxi, fluo fluxi.

No.

No, ro, sco, vo, into vi.

- Except { 1. Temno tempfi, sterno stravi, sperno spreui, lino
livi and lini and levi, cerno crevi, gigno genui,
pono posui, cano cecini.
2. Sero *which hath* sevi, and serui, verro verri and
verfi, uro usfi, gero gessi, quero quasfi, tero trivi,
curro cucurri.
3. Posco poposci, disco didici, quinisco quexi.
4. Vivo vixi.

Po into psi, as scalpo scalpsi.

- Except { Rumpo rupi, strepo strepui, crepo crepui.
Quo into qui, *except* coquo coxi.

So into fivi.

- Except { Faceffo faceffi, capeffo capeffivi and capeffi, viso vi-
fi, pinso pinfiui.

To into ti.

- Except { Sisto *to make to stand* steti, mitto misfi, peto petivi
and petii, sterto sterui, meto messui.

Gio into gi, pio into pi.

- Except { Capio cepi, cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, sapio sapui
and sapivi.

Rio into ri. Ti into fi.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation io into iui.

- Except { Venio veni, cambio campfi, raucio rauci, sarcio sar-
fi, sarcio sarci, sepio sepsi, sentio sensi, fulcio fulfi,
haurio haufi, sancio sanxi, vincio vinxi, salio salui,
amicio amicui.

Of the preterperfect tense of compound Verbs.

T He compound verb hath the same preterperfect tense that the
simple verb hath: as, doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

1. Except, The compounds double not a syllable in the preter-
perfect tense, refelli, recurri. Except præcucurri, excucurri,
repupugi.

And compounds of disco, sto, posco, and do of the first Con-
jugation.

2. Plico compounded with sub or a noun makes plicavi.
And applico, complico, replico have ui or avi.

3. The compounds of *oleo* have *olevi*, as *aboleo*, *abolevi*. But *redoleo* and *suboleo* have *redolui*, *subolui*.

4. The compounds of *pungo* have *punxi*, only *repungo* hath *repunxi* and *repupugi*.

5. The compounds of *do* which are of the third conjugation have *didi*, as *addo* *addidi*, *credo* *credidi*: so *edo*, *dedo*, *reddo*, &c. except *abscendo* *abscondi*.

6. The compounds of *sto* make *stiti*, as *obstiti*, *constiti*.

Note also that *damno*, *lacto*, *sacro*, *fallo*, *arceo*, *tracto*, *fastiscor*, *partio*, *carpo*, *patro*, *scando*, *spargo*, *pario*, change a into e in all their tenses.

So *do* *compesco* and *dispesco* of *pasco* and have *pescui*; *comperio* and *reperio* have *comperi* and *reperi*; all other compounds of *pario* have *perui*, and all those of the fourth conjugation.

Note that *habeo*, *lateo*, *salio*, *statuo*, *cado*, *lædo*, *pango* *pegi*, *cano*, *quæro*, *cædo* to beat or cut, *tango*, *egeo*, *teneo*, *taceo*, *sapio*, *rapio*, and *placeo* compounded, change the first vowel into (i) in all tenses.

Except *posthabeo*, *complaceo*, *perplaceo*, *depango*, *oppango*, *circumpango*, *repango*.

Præmineo, *emineo*, *promineo*, *immineo*, compounds of *maneo* have *minui*.

The compounds of *scalpo*, *calco*, *salto*, change (a) into (u) as, *exculpo*, *inculco*, *resulto*.

The compounds of *claudio*, *quatio*, *lavo*, cast away (a); as, *excludo*, *excutio*, *diluo*.

Note that *ago*, *emo*, *sedeo*, *rego*, *frango*, *capio*, *jacio*, *lacio*, *specio*, *premo*, change the first vowel of the present tense, and tenses derived thence into (i) as, *frango*, *refringo*.

Except *coëmo*, *superfedeo*, *perago*, *fatago*, *circumago*.

Also *dego* *degi*, and *cogo* *coegi*. Also *pergo* *perrex*i and *furgo* *furrex*i, which lose the middle syllable.

Facio compounded with a preposition, changes the first vowel into (i) as, *inficio*.

Lego compounded with *re*, *se*, *per*, *præ*, *sub*, *trans*, changes nothing: His other compounds change the first vowel into (i) as, *intelligo*, *diligo*, *negligo*, which also make *lexi* in the preterperfect tense.

The

Rules of Verbs.

35

The forming of the Supine of the simple Verb.

The Supine of the simple Verb is formed of the preterperfect tense thus,

Bi, mi, ni, pi, qui, ti, vi, are changed into tum.

Bibi bibitum.

Emi emptum.

Veni ventum, cecini cantum.

Coepi coeptum of coepio, cepi captum of capio, rupi ruptum.

As Liqui lictum in the compounds.

Steti and stiti statum, except verti versum.

Flavi statum, except pavi pastum, lavi lotum, lautum, lavatum, potavi potum and potatum, favi fantum, cavi cautum, fero sevi satum, livi and lini make litum, solvi solutum, volvi volutum, singultivi singultum, veneo venivi venum, sepelivi sepultum.

Ci, gi, xi are changed into ctum.

Vici victum, feci factum, and jeci jactum.

Legi lectum, pegi and pepigi pactum, fregi fractum, tetigit tactum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum.

Vinxi victum. These five finxi, minxi, pinxi, strinxi, rinxi, lose n; and plexi, fidi, fluxi have um.

Di, li, ri, si, are changed into sum.

1. Vidi visum, except pandi passum, sedi sessum, fidi fissum, fodi fissum.

2. Salli salsum, populi pulsum, ceculi culsum, fesselli fassum, velli vultum, but tuli latum.

3. Verri versum, except peperi partum.

4. Vidi visum, misi missum, except fulsi fultum, hausi haustum, farsa factum, farsa fartum, ussi ustum, gessi gestum, torri tortum and torsum, indulsi indultum and indultum.

Here note that the syllable doubled in the preterperfect tense is not doubled in the Supines: as, totondi consum. Also that cecidi hath casum, cecidi casum, tetendi tensum and tentum, tundi tustum, pepedi peditum, dedi datum.

Psi is changed into (ptum) as scripsi scriptum, except campsi campsum.

Rules of Verbs.

Uti is changed into itum, as,

Domui domitum, except Verbs in ūo ūi which have utum, as, exui exutum, but rui ruitum.

1. *Except secui sectum, necui nectum, fricui frictum, miscui mistum, amicui amictum, torrui tostum, docui doctum, tenui tentum, consului consultum, alui altum and alitum, salui saltum, colui cultum, ocului occultum, pinsui pistum, rapui raptum, serui sertum, texui textum.*

2. *Except sensui sensum, cellui celsum, messui messum, patui passum, carui cassum and caritum, nexui nexum, pexui pexum.*

Of the Supines of compound Verbs.

T *He compound Verb hath the same Supine, which the simple Verb hath: as docui doctum, edocui edoctum.*

Except 1. That tunsum is made tustum in the compound, and ruitum made ritum, saltum made sultum, and satum of sero made situm.

3. *Except captum, factum, jactum, raptum, cantum, partum, sparsum, captum, factum, which change (a) into (e).*

3. *Except the compounds of edo which have elum only, but comedo hath comestum and comestum.*

4. *Except cognosco which makes cognitum, and agnosco agnitum.*

Of Verbs in or.

V *erbs in or form their preterperfect tense of the latter Supine: as of lectu is made lectus sum vel fui.*

Note these Verbs following, labor lapsus, patior passus, compator compassus, perpetior perpeffus, fateor fassus, confiteor confessus, diffiteor diffessus, gradior gressus, digredior digressus, fatiscor fessus, metior mensus, ueor usus, ordior to weave orditus, to begin orsus, nitor nisus or nixus. 1. Ulescior ultus, irascor iratus, reor ratus, obliuiscor oblitus, fruor fructus or fruius, misereor misertus, tuor and tueor tuitus, loquar loquutus, sequor secutus, experior expertus, paciscor pacus, nanciscor nactus, adipiscor adeptus or apiscor eptus, queron questus, proficiscor profectus, expergiscor experrectus, comminiscor commentus, nascor natus, morior moreris mortuus, orior oriris ortus.

Of Verbs irregular.

N *ote that these Verbs have a preterperfect tense of the active voice, and another of the passive voice, 1. Coeno co-*

navi
vi a
and
and
and
perfo
tade
pige

N
N
bath

A
ferio
sede
fisto
sum
tus

N

2.
3
4
and

N
pose
fatag
veo,
luo,
but

2.
casu
3
tense
ceo,
ne

navi and coenatus sum, juro juravi and juratus sum, potō potavi and potus, titubo titubavi and titubatus sum, careo carui and cassus sum, prandeo prandi and pransus sum, pateo patui and passus sum, placeo placui and placitus sum, fuesco fuevi and suetus sum, veneo venivi and venditus sum. 2. *Some Impersonals*, libet libuit and libitum est, licet licuit and licitum est, tædet tæduit and pertæsum est, pudet puduit and puditum est, piget piguit and pigitum est.

Note these nouns *passives*, gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fisis sum, audeo ausus sum, soleo solitus, moereō moestus.

Note that these Verbs in (sco) put for their *primitives borrow* their *preterperfect tense* of their *primitives*: as, tepeasco bath tepui of tepeo, ferveasco bath fervi of ferveo.

Also cerno borrows vidi of video, quatio concussi of concutio; serio percussi of percutio, meio minxi of mingo, fido fedi of sedeo, tollo sustuli of sustulero, sum fui of suo, fero tuli of tulo, sisto to stand stiti of sto, furo insanivi of insanio, vescor pastus sum of pascor, medeor medicatus sum of medicor, liquor liquefactus sum of liquefio, reminiscor recordatus sum of recordor.

Note that these Verbs want their *preterperfect tense*.

1. Vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo.

2. Verbs *inceptive* in sco, as, puerasco.

3. Verbs *passives* whose *actives* want their *supines*.

4. Verbs in urio, except parturio, esurio, micturio, is ivi, and ii, scripturio, is ivi.

Note that these Verbs want their *supines*.

Lambo, mico micui, rudo, scabo, parco peperci, dispesco; posco, disco, compesco, quinisco, dego, angō, sugo, lingo, ningo, fatago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo, respuo, linquo, the *simple verb* luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, sterto, timeo, luceo and arceo: but the *compounds* of arceo have erciturum.

2. The *compounds* of nuo, gruo and cado, except occido occasum, recido recasum.

3. Verbs *neuters* of the *second conjugation* whose *preterperfect tense* ends in ui: as, nigreo nigrui, except oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, caleo, which have their *supines*.

Verbum personale a verb personal cohaeret agreeeth cum nominativo with his nominative case numero in number & and persona person: ut as, Via the way ad bonos mores to good manners est is nunquam never sera late. Fortuna fortune est is nunquam never perpetuo always bona good. Nominativus the nominative case primæ vel secundæ personæ of the first and second person rarissime exprimitur is very seldom expressed nisi except discretionis causâ for difference sake: ut as, Vos ye damnastis have condemned, quasi as though dicat he should say nemo none præterea besides: aut or emphasis gratiâ for the better expressing the thing to be spoken: ut as, Tu even thou es art patronus our Patron, tu even thou es art pater our father, tu si deseris if thou forsake us perimus we are utterly undone: quasi as though dicat he should say præcipue especially & and præ aliis before others, tu even thou es art patronus our patron. Tu even thou eris shalt be mihi to me dominus a Lord, tu even thou vir a husband, tu even thou frater a brother. In verbis quorum significatio

whose signification tantum only pertinet belongeth ad homines to men, nominativus the nominative case tertiæ personæ of the third person sæpe oftentimes subauditur is understood: ut as, Est he is, fertur it is reported, dicant they report, ferunt they report, aiunt they say, prædicant they tell it abroad, clamitant they cry it abroad, & and in similibus in such like; ut as, Fertur he is reported delinasse to have committed atrociam flagitia heinous offences. Que and ferunt they report poenituisse that it hath repented te thee iræ tuæ of thine anger. Vox casualis a casual word non est is not semper always nominativus the nominative case verbo to the verb, sed but aliquando sometimes verbum infinitum a verb of the infinitive mood: ut as, Mentiri to lye non est is not meum my property. Aliquando sometimes oratio a sentence: ut as, adde add thou quod that didicisse to have learned ingenuas artes the liberal sciences fideliter faithfully emollit mollifyeth mores mens manners, nec finit and suffers them not esse to be ferros brutish. Aliquando sometimes adverbium an adverbium cum genitivo with a genitive case;

case
part
flain
signo
sunt
Verb
the i
ante
fativ
nom
lit a
diiss
colu
ager
come
pote
per
ad h
ner
quid
turn
with
fab
ver
non
min
me
pot
alt
ut
tiu
est
lov
bus
ma
pe
pe

case: ut as, Partim virorum
part of the men ceciderunt were
slain in bello in war, partim
signorum part of the ensigns
sunt combusta were burned.
Verba verbs infiniti modi of
the infinitive mood statuunt set
ante se before themselves accu-
sativum an accusative case pro
nominativo for a nominative:
ut as, Gaudeo I am glad te re-
diisse that thou art returned in-
columem safe. Volo I will te
agere that thou play fabulam a
comedy. Hic modus this mood
potest may resolvi be resolved
per quod & ut by quod and ut,
ad hunc modum after this man-
ner: ut as, Gaudeo I am glad
quod that tu rediisti thou art re-
turned incolumis safe. Volo I
will ut that tu agas thou play
fabulam a comedy. Verbum a
verbum positum put inter duos
nominativos between two no-
minative cases diversorum nu-
merorum of divers numbers
potest may convenire agree cum
alterutro with either of them:
ut as, Iræ the falling out aman-
tium of lovers redintegratio
est is the renewing amoris of
love. Quid enim for what nisi
but vota prayers supersunt re-
main? Percussit she stroke
pectora her breast, quoque also
pectus her breast robora sunt

was made Oak. Hic there nihil
nothing nisi but carmina verses
desunt are wanting. Imperio-
nalia impersonals non habent
have not nominativum a nomi-
native case præcedentem going
before them: ut as, Tædet me
I am weary vite of life. Per-
tæsum est I am weary conjugii
of wedlock: de quibus whereof
suo loco I will treat in their
place. Nomen a noun multitu-
dinis of multitude singulare
singular quandoque sometimes
jungitur is joyned verbo plura-
li to a verb plural: ut as, Pars
part abiēre are gone. Uterque
both deluduntur are mocked
dolis with deceit.

Adjectivum the adjective
consentit agreeth cum
substantivo with the substan-
tivo genere in gender, numero
number & and casu case: ut as,
Rara avis a rare bird in terris
in the earth que and similima
most like nigro cygno a black
swan. Ad eundem modum after
the same manner participia par-
ticiples & and pronomina pro-
nouns adnectuntur are joyned
substantivis to substantives: ut
as, Donec so long as eris thou
shalt be felix in prosperity nume-
rabis thou shalt number multos
amicos many friends nullus
amicus no friend ibi will go ad
amif-

amissas open to lost riches. Pe-
 ctora mea my breasts non sense-
 runt have not felt hoc vulnus
 this wound primum now the
 first time: tuli I have suffered
 graviora more grievous things.
 Aliquando sometimes oratio a
 sentence supplet doth supply
 locum the place substantivi of
 the substantive: ut as, Audi-
 to when it was heard regem
 proficisci that the King went
 Doroberniam to Dover.

Relativum the Relative
 concordat agreeth cum
 Antecedente with the Antece-
 dent genere in gender, numero
 number & and persona person:
 ut as, Quis who est is vir bonus
 a good man? Qui he that servat
 keepeth consulta the statutes
 patrum of his forefathers, qui
 he that keepeth leges their laws
 iuraque and ordinances. Nec
 solum and not only unica vox
 one word alone, sed etiam but
 also interdum sometimes oratio
 a sentence ponitur is put pro
 antecedente for the antecedent:
 ut as, Veni I came in tempore
 in season ad eam to her, quod
 which est is primum the chief-
 est omnium rerum of all things.
 Relativum a Relative colloca-
 tum placed inter duo antece-
 dentia between two antecedents
 diversorum generum of divers

generis, nunc sometimes con-
 venit agreeth cum priore with
 the former: ut as, Senatus the
 Senate peragebat kept assiduam
 stationem their daily meeting
 eo loci in that place qui which
 hodie at this day appellatur is
 called Senaculum the Senate-
 house. Non procul not far off
 ab eo flumine from that river
 quod which vocant they call
 Saliam Salia. Stella the Star
 Jovis of Jupiter quæ which di-
 citur is called Phaeton, fertur
 is carried propius à terra not
 far from the earth. Nunc some-
 times cum posteriore with the
 latter: ut as, Homines men tu-
 entur do defend illum globum
 that round thing quæ which
 dicitur is called terra the earth.
 Est there is locus a place in car-
 cere in the prison quod which
 appellatur is called Tullianum
 a dungeon. In coitu lunæ in the
 conjunction of the Sun and
 Moon quod which vocant they
 call interlunium the space be-
 tween the old Moon and the
 new. Aliquando sometimes re-
 lativum a relative, aliquando
 sometimes & also Nomen Ad-
 jectivum a noun adjective re-
 spondet hath relation primiti-
 vo to the primitive quod which
 subintelligitur is understood in
 possessivo in the possessive: ut

as, Omnes all men dicere did say omnia bona all good things & laudare did praise fortunas meas my good hap, qui who haberem had filium a son prædium endued tali ingenio with so good a nature. Vidisti thou hast seen nostros ocellos our eyes flentis of me weeping. Quoties as often as nullus nominativus no nominative case interseritur is put inter relativum between the relative & verbum and the verb relativum the relative erit shall be nominativus the nominative case verbo to the verb: ut as, Foelix happy is he qui which potuit equum visere go to see fontem lucidum the clear fountain boni of goodness. At but si if nominativus the nominative case interponatur be put between relativo the relative & verbo and the verb relativum the relative regitur is governed à verbo of the verb aut or ab alia dictione of another word quæ which locatur is placed cum verbo with the verb in oratione in the sentence: ut as, Gratia thanks abest is wanting ab officio from that good turn quod which mora tingeret tardat delayeth. Cuius numen whose deity adoro I worship. Quorum whereof ego habeo I have op-

timum the best. Qui to whom non vidi I have not seen similem the like. Quo whereof iudicavi I have thought te thee dignum worthy. Quo than whom nemo none scribit writeth melius better. Quem videndo in seeing of whom obstupuit he was amazed. Lego I read Virgilium Virgil præ quo in comparison of whom ceteri Poetæ the other Poets sordent are of very small account.

Quam when duo substantiva two substantives diversæ significationis of divers significations sic concurrunt do so come together ut that posterius the latter quodammodo after a sort videatur may seem possideri to be possessed à priori of the former, tum then posterius the latter ponitur is put in genitivo in the genitive case ut as, Amor the love nummi of money crescit increaseth quantum as much as ipsa pecunia the money it self crescit increaseth. Rex the King pater is father patris of the countrey. Arms the weapons Achilles of Achillis. Cultor a tiller agri of the ground. Proinde further hic genitivus this genitive case sapissime very often mutatur is changed in adjectivum possessivum into an adjective possessive ut as, Domus the

the house patris of my father, paterna domus my father's house. Filius the son heri of my master, herilis filius my master's son. Est there is a time etiam also ubi when vertitur it is turned in Dativum into a dative case: ut as, Est he is pater a father urbi to the city que and mari- tus a husband urbi to the city. Herus a master tibi to thee, pa- ter a father mihi to me. Exci- piuntur nouns are excepted quæ which connectuntur are put together in eodem casu in the same case per appositionem by apposition: ut as, Opes riches irritamenta the allurements ma- lorum of evils, effodiuntur are digged out of the earth. Arcent they drive away à præsepibus from their stables, fucos the diones ignavum pecus being a sluggish cattle. Adjectivum an adjective positum put in neutro genere in the neuter gender absolute absolutely, hoc est that is absque substantivo without a substantive, ali- quando sometimes postulat re- quirit genitivum a genitive case, ut as, Paululum pecunie a little money. Hoc noctis this night. Non videmus we see not id mantice that wallet quod which est is in tergo on the back. Quantum nummorum so

much money as quisq; every one servat keeps in arca sua in his chest, habet he hath & tantum fidei even so much credit. Inter- dum sometimes genitivus the genitive case ponitur is put tantum alone, nempe that is priore substantivo the former substantive subandito being understood per Eclipsin by E- clipsis: ut as, in locutionibus in speeches huiusmodi of this kind: Ubi so soon as veneris thou shalt come ad Dianæ to Diana's Temple ito go thou ad dextram on the right hand. Ventum erat he came ad Vestæ to Vestæ's Temple: utrobique in both places subanditur there is understood templum a temple. Andromache Hectoris the wife of Hector, uxor a wife suban- ditur is understood. Deiphobe Glauci the daughter of Glaucus, filia a daughter subanditur is understood: Video I see Byrrhi- am Byrrhia huius this man's servant, subandi understood thou servum a servant. Sans the praise & vituperium the dis- praise rei of a thing effertur is used variis modis divers ways, at hoc frequentius more com- muni in ablativo in the abla- tive case vel or genitivo the ge- nitive case: ut as, Vir a boy nul- lā fidei of no credit. Puer a boy in- genui

geniū vultūs of a comely countenance, que and ingeniū pudoris honest bashfulness. Opus need & and usū need exigunt require ablativū an ablative case: ut ad, Opus est nobis we have need of auctoritate tuā thy authority. Non accepit he receiv'd not pecuniam money quā whereof sibi nihil esset usū he had no need ab iis of them quibus whom sciret he knew usū esse had use for it. Quandoq; autem but sometimes opus videtur seemeth poni to be put adjective adjectively pro for necessarius necessary que and constructur is construed variè diversely: ut as, Dux a Captain & and author a guide opus est is necessary nobis for us. Dicis thou sayest nummos money opus esse to be necessary mihi for me ad apparatus for the preparation triumphī of the triumph. Para provide alia other things quæ which sunt are opus necessary. Intellego I understand ex tuis literis by your letters operā that the labour Sulpitii of Sulpitius non fuisse hath not been multum opus very necessary tibi for thee.

Adjectiva adjectives quæ which significant signifie desiderii desire, notitiā knowledge, memoriā remembrance, atq; and contraria things con-

trary iis to them genitivum adsciscunt govern a genitive case: ut as, Natura the nature hominum of men est & avida desirous novitatis of news. Mens a mind præscia foreknowing futuri that which is to come. Esto be thou memor mindful brevis ævi of thy short age. Illicis thou inticest in fraudem into deceit eductos young men brought up liberè honestly, imperitos rerum void of experience. Non sum I am not dubius doubtful animi of mind, sed but devius swerving from æqui right. Rudis ignorant Græcarum literarum of the Greek tongue. Adjectiva adjectives in ax, verbalia derived of verbs etiam likewise feruntur in genitivum govern a genitive case: ut as, Audax adventurous ingenii of nature. Tempus time edax a consumer rerum of things. Virtus virtus est is fugax an abandoner viti- rum of vices. Sagax quick in spying utilium profitable things. Tenax stiff in propositi his purpose. Tam as well tenax a keeper ficti of a lye que and pravi that which is naughty, quam as nuncia a teller veri of the truth. Petax an asker pecuniarum of money. Præterea besides ingens turba a very great multitude adjectivorum

of

of adjectives obstricta bound nullis certis regulis to no certain rules postulat requireth casum patrum a genitive case. Quorum farraginem satis quidem amplam a sufficient company whereof Linacrus Linacre &c and Despaüterius Despaüter congesserunt have gathered together, tu verò but thou lectione crebra by often reading reddes shalt make ea them admodum familiaria very familiar tibi to thee. Nomina partitiva nouns partitives aut or posita put partitivè partitively, interrogativa quædam certain interrogatives &c and certa numeralia some nouns of number gaudent genitivo govern a genitive case, à quo of whom &c also mutantur they borrow genus their gender: ut as, Quamquam although, Marce fili son Mark, oportet it behovert te thee jam audientem having already heard Cratippum Cratippus annum a year idque and that Athenis at Athens, abundare to abound præceptis with precepts que and institutis instructions Philosophiæ of Philosophy. Propter summam auctoritatem for the very great authority &c both doctoris of the master &c and urbis the City, quorum whereof alter

the one potest can augere stem te thee scientia with knowledge, altera the other exemplis with examples. Accipe take utrum horum whether of these two mavis thou hadst rather. Quisquis whosoever Deorum of the gods ille fuit he was. An what est quisquam hominum is any man æque miser such a wretch ut as Ego I? Nemo none Divum of the gods auderet durst promittere promise. Tres three fratrum of the brothers. Quatuor four judicum of the Judges. Nondum constat it is not yet agreed upon quis who fuerit was octavus the eighth sapientum of the wise men. Romulus fuit was primus the first regum Romanorum of the Roman Kings. Tamen yet in alio sensu in another sense exigunt they require ablativum an ablative case cum præpositione with a preposition: ut as, Primus the first ab Hercule from Hercules. Tertius the third ab Ænea from Æneas. In alio verò sensu but in another sense dativum a dative: ut as, Secundus second nulli to none pietate in godliness. Usurpantur autem but they are used &c also cum his præpositionibus with these prepositions è, de, ex, inter, ante: ut as, Alter the one è vobis of

you est is Deus a God. Solus he alone de superis of the Gods above. Primus the chiefeſt inter omnes amongſt all. Laocoon ardens chafing decurrit ran down ſumma ab arce from the top of the tower, primus being the firſt ibi there ante omnes before all, magnâ comitante catervâ a great troop accompanying him. Interrogativum the queſtion & and redditivum the redditivè ejus thereof erunt ſhall be ejusdem caſus the ſame caſe & and temporis tenſe: ut as Quorum rerum of what things eſt is there nulla ſatietas no fulneſs? Divitiarum of riches. Quid rerum what buſineſs nunc geritur is now a doing in Anglia in England? Conſulitur they do conſult de Religione of Religion. Hæc regula this rule fallit ſaileth quoties as often as interrogatio the queſtion fit is made per cujus, a, um: ut as, Cujum pecus whoſe cattle? Laniorum the butchers. Aut or elſe per diſtionem by a word variz ſyntaxeos of divers conſtruction: ut as, Accuſasne what do you accuſe furti of theft, an. homicidii murder? Utroque of both. Deniq; laſtly fallit it ſaileth cum when reſpondendum eſt we muſt answer per poſſeſſiva by theſe poſ-

ſeſſives, Meus, tuus, ſuus, &c. ut as, Cujus whoſe eſt is hic codex this book? Meus mine. Comparativa nouns comparatives accepta being taken partitivè partitively exigunt require genitivum a genitive caſe, unde from whence & alſo ſortuntur they have genus their gender. Comparativum autem but the comparative referatur is referred ad duo to two, ſuperlativum the ſuperlative ad plura to more: ut as, Dextra the right hand eſt is fortior the ſtronger manuum of the hands. Medius the middle eſt is longiſſimus the longeſt digitorum of the fingers. Accipiuntur autem but they are taken partitivè partitively, cum when exponuntur they are expounded per by e, ex of or from, aut or inter among: ut as, Virgilius Virgil doctiſſimus the moſt learned Poetarum of the Poets; id eſt that is, ex Poetis of the Poets, vel or inter Poetas among the Poets. Comparativa comparatives, cum when exponuntur they are expounded per by quam than ablativum adſciſcunt govern an ablative caſe: ut as, Argentum ſilver eſt is vilius more baſe auro than gold, aurum gold virtutibus than virtues: id

id est that & quam than aurum gold, quam than virtutes virtues. Adfiscunt & alterum ablativum they also govern another ablativum case qui which significat signifieth mensuram the measure excessus of exceeding, ut as, Quanto by how much es thou art doctior better learned, tanto by so much geras te behave thy self submissius more lowly. Tanto by so much, quanto by how much, multo by much, longe by far, etate by age, natu by birth, apponuntur are put utriq; gradui to both degrees: ut as, Tanto by so much tu thou art pessimus Poeta the worst Poet omnium of all quanto by how much tu thou art optimus patronus the best Patron omnium of all. Nocturnæ lucubrationes night studies habentur are accounted longe periculosissima exceeding dangerous. Es thou art longe peritior far more skilful cæteris than the rest, sed tamen but yet non multo melior not much better. Omne vitium every vice animi of the mind habet hath in se in it self crimen a fault tanto by so much conspectius the more apparent, quanto by how much habetur he is accounted major greater qui which peccat offendeth. Major the greater & and maximus the

greatest etate by age: Major the greater & and maximus the greatest natu by birth.

Adjectiva adjectives quibus wherein significatur is signified commodum profit, incommodum disprofit, similitudo likeness, dissimilitudo unlikeness, voluptas pleasure, submissio submitting aut or relatio belonging ad aliquid to something, in dativum transeunt govern a dative case: ut as, O sis O be thou bonus good que and foelix favourable tuis to thy friends. Turba the troublesome rout gravis being grievous paci to peace, que and inimica an enemy placidæ quieti to pleasing rest. Poeta a Poet est is finitimus of very great affinity with Oratori an Orator. Color the colour qui which erat was albus white nunc now est is contrarius contrary albo to white. Jucundus pleasant amicis to his friends. Supplex lowly omnibus to all. Si if facis thou causest ut that sit it may be idoneus fit patriæ for the country, utilis profitable agro for the ground. Huc hither referuntur are referred substantiva substantives composita compounded ex præpositione of the preposition con: ut as, contubernalis a chamber-fellow, commilito

milito a fellow soldier, con-
servus a fellow servant, cog-
natus a kinsman, &c. Quæ-
dam some ex his of these quæ
which significant signifie si-
militudinem likeness etiam
also Genitivo gaudent go-
vern a genitive case: ut as,
Quem metuis he whom thou
fearest erat was par like hujus
this man. Patres Fathers
consent think it esse to be
equum a meet thing nos that
we jamjam even lately à pueris
from children nasci should
become illico by and by senes
old men, neque esse and not
be affines partakers illarum
rerum of those things, quas
which adolescentia youth fert
bringeth. Es thou art similis
like Domini thy master: Mens
a mind conscia knowing recti
the right. Præterea further
Regina ipsa the Queen her
self fidissima tui most true to
thee occidit is dead dextrâ suâ
by her own right hand. Com-
munis common, alienus strange,
immunis free serviunt do
serve variis casibus divers ca-
ses: ut as, Appetitus the desire
conjunctionis of copulation
procreandi causâ for procrea-
tion sake est is commune
a common thing animantium
omnium to all living crea-

tures. Mors death commu-
nis is common omnibus to all
men. Hoc this thing est is
commune common mihi te-
cum to me and thee. Non
alienus not unmeet for confi-
liis the purpose. Alienus far
from ambitioni ambition. Non
alienus not estranged à studiis
from the studies Scævola of
Scævola. Dabitur it shall be
granted vobis to you esse to be
immunibus free from hujus
mali this evil. Caprificus the
wild fig-tree est is immunis
free from omnibus all. Sumus
we are immunes clear ab illis
malis from these evils. Natus
born, commodus profitable, in-
commodus unprofitable, utilis
profitable, inutilis unprofitable,
vehemens earnest, aptus fit,
interdum sometimes etiam al-
so adjunguntur are joyned ac-
cusativo to an accusative case
cum præpositione with a præ-
position: ut as, Natus born
ad gloriam to glory. Verbalia
verbals in bilis accepta taken
passivè passively, ut as, & also
participia participles, seu
potius or rather participialia
participials in dus, dativo
adjecto gaudent will have a
dative case after them: ut as,
6 Juli O Julius memorande
mihi worthy to be remem-

bred of me post nullos sodales
after none of my fellows. *Lucus*
the word *erat* was *penetrabilis*
to be pierced through *nulli* astro
with no star.

M *Ensura* the measure
magnitudinis of great-
ness *subicitur* is put after ad-
jectivis adjectives in accusativo
in the accusative case: ut *as*,
Gnomon the pin of the dial
septem pedes longus seven
foot long *reddit* maketh um-
bram the shadow *quatuor pe-
des longam* four foot long non
amplius no more. Et and inter-
dum sometimes in ablativo in
the ablative case: ut *as*, *Fons*
a well *latus* broad *pedibus tri-
bus* three foot, *altus* deep *tri-
ginta* thirty. Et and interdum
sometimes etiam also genitivo
in the genitive: ut *as*, *Faci-*
to make thou *areas* the floors
latas broad *pedum denum* ten
foot a piece, *longas* long *pedum*
quingentum fifty foot a piece,
in morem after the manner
horti of a garden.

A *Djectiva* adjectives quæ
which pertinent belong
ad copiam to plenty, egesta-
tèmeve or want, gaudent re-
joyce interdum sometimes ab-
lativo with an ablative case, &
and interdum sometimes geni-
tivo with a genitive: ut *as*, A-

mor love est is foecundissimus
very full of & both melle honey
& and felle gall. *Dives* rich a-
gris in lands, *dives* rich *positis*
in foenore nummis in many put
to usury. At but *minores* the
lesser Bees *fessæ* wearied refe-
runt se do return home multa
nocte late in the night, *crura*
their shanks *plena* full thy-
mo with thyme. *Quæ* regio
what countrey in *terris* in the
earth non plena is not full no-
stri laboris of our labour? *Di-
ves* rich *opum* in substance.
Dives rich *pictai vestis* in em-
broidered garments & and *auri*
gold. O *animæ* O souls cur-
væ wholly bent in *terras* to-
wards the earth & and *inanes*
without *coelestium* heavenly
things! *Expers* void of frau-
dis deceit. *Beatus* rich gra-
tiâ in good will. *Nomina*
nouns *diversitatis* of diversity
subiciunt sibi do take after
them *ablativum* an ablative
case cum præpositione with a
preposition: ut *as*, *Alter* di-
vers ab illo from him. *Aliud*
divers ab hoc from this thing.
Diversus different ab isto from
this man. *Nonnunquam* some-
times etiam also *dativum* a
dative case: ut *as*, *Diversum*
divers huic to this. *Adjectiva*
Adjectives regunt govern abla-
tivum

ivum an ablative case significantem signifying causam the cause: ut as, Pallidus pale ira with anger. Incurvus crooked senectute with old age. Brachia arms livida black and blue armis with armour. Trepidus trembling morte futura for death to come. Forma the form vel or modus the manner rei of a thing adjectur is added nominibus to nouns in ablative in the ablative case: ut as, Facies a face pallida pale miris modis after a wonderful manner. Grammaticus a Grammarian nomine in name, barbarus barbarous re in deed. Sum I am tibi to thee parens a father natura by nature, præceptor a master consiliis by counsels. Cæsar, Trojanus a Trojan origine by descent. Dives rich spe in hope, pauper poor re in deed. Syrus a Syrian natione by his countrey. Dignus worthy indignus unworthy, præditus endowed, captus taken, contentus content, extorris a banished man, auferendi casum adjectum volunt will have an ablative case: ut as, Es thou art dignus worthy of odio barred. Qui who haberem had filium a son præditum endowed tali ingenio with so good a nature. Atque and talpa the mole capti oculis be-

ing blind fodere have digged cubilia their nests. Abigo thy ways contentus content sorte tua with thy state. Nonnulla some horum of these interdum sometimes vendicant claim genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Est there is militia altera another warfare digna be seeming operis tui thy labour. Descendam I will come down haudquamquam indignus in no wise unworthy of magnorum avorum my noble progenitors.

MEi of me, tui of thee, sui of him, nostri of us, vestri of you, genitivi the genitive cases primitivorum of primitives ponuntur are put cum when passio suffering significatur is signified: ut as, Languet he languisheth desiderio for desire tui of thee: Parsq; and part tui of thee latitat lieth hid clausa being shut up corpore meo in my body. Imago the image nostri of us. Meus mine, tuus thine, suus his, noster ours, vester yours, adiciuntur are put cum when actio an action velor possessio the possession rei of a thing denotatur is noted: ut as, Favet he favoureth desiderio tuo thy desire. Imago nostra our Image, id est, that is, quam which nos we possidemus do possess. Genitivi these genitives nostrum

of us & and vestrum of you sequuntur do follow distributiva distributives, partitiva partitives, comparativa comparatives & and superlativa superlatives: ut as, Unusquisq; every one vestrum of you. Nemo none nostrum of us. Ne sit let it not be mirum a wonder cui vestrum to any of you. Major the greater vestrum of you. Maximus natu the eldest nostrum of us. Hæc possessiva these possessives meus, tuus, suus, noster & vester recipiunt take post se after them hos genitivos these genitive cases, ipsius of him, solius of one alone, unius of one, duorum of two, trium of three, &c. omnium of all, plurium of many, paucorum of few, cuiusque of every one, & and genitivos the genitive cases participiorum of participles, quæ which referuntur are referred ad genitivum to the genitive case primitivi of the primitives, inclusum comprehended in possessivo in the possessive: ut as, Conjecturam feceris thou hast conjectured ex tuo ipsius animo by thy own mind only. Dico I affirm rempublicam the Commonwealth esse to be liberatam set at liberty mea unius operâ by my only travel. Meum solius peccatum my sin alone non

potest cannot corrigi be amended. Noster duorum eventus let the event of us two ostendat show utra gens whether of these two Countreys sit is melior better. Præstantior better in sua cuiusque laude in every ones own praise. Nostra omnium memoria the memory of us all respondet is answerable vestris paucorum laudibus to your few praises. Cum seeing that nemo none legat readeth scripta mea timentis the writings of me fearing recitare to recite them vulgo to the common people. Sui of him & and suus his sunt are reciproca reciprocals, hoc est that is, semper always reflectuntur have relation ad id to that quod which præcessit went before in eadem oratione in the same sentence: ut as, Petrus Peter nimium admiratur se sets too much by himself. Parcit he spareth erroribus suis his own errors. Aut or annexa coupled per copulam by some copulative: ut as, Petrus Peter rogat intreateth magnopere earnestly ne se deseras that you would not forsake him. Ipse ex pronomibus of the pronouns solum only representat representeth significationem the signification trium per

The Syntaxis construed.

51

personarum of three persons: ut as, Ipse vidi I have seen, Ipse videris look thou to it. Ipse dixit he hath spoken. Et and adiungitur is joyned nominibus to nouns pariter ac and in like manner pronomibus to pronouns: ut as, Ipse ego I my self. Ipse ille even he, Ipse Hercules Hercules himself. Idem etiam also potest may iungi be joyned omnibus personis to all the persons: ut as, Ego idem I the same man ad. sum am present. Idem perge go thou forward facere has nuptias to make up this marriage. Idem jungat let him couple vulpes Foxes & and mulgeat milk hircos the male goats. Hæc demonstrativa these demonstratives, hic, ille, iste, distinguuntur are distinguished sic thus: Hic, demonstrat sheweth proximum the nearest mihi unto me: Iste, eum him qui which est is apud te by thee; Ille, indicat sheweth eum him qui est remotus that is removed ab utroq; from us both. Ille, tum then usurpatur is used, cum when demonstramus we shew rem quamquam any thing ob eminentiam for the excellency thereof: ut as, Alexander ille magnus the same Alexander the great. Verò but iste ponitur

is plus quando ubi facimus we make mentionem mention rei alicuius of something cum contemptu with contempt: ut as, Pellito drive away istum æmulum this copesmate ab ea from her quoad poteris as far as thou canst. Cum when hic & ille, referuntur are referred ad duo anteposita to two nouns going before; Hic, debet ought referri to be referred proprie properly ac and usitatissime most usually ad posterius to the latter & and propius nearer; Ille, ad prius to the former & and remotius farthest off: ut as, Propositum the purpose agricolæ of the husbandman est is contrarium contrary to pastoris the shepherd's: Ille the husbandman quam maxime most of all gaudet rejoiceth subactio & puro solo in a well tilled and pure soil: Hic the shepherd novali in a pasture new broken graminosq; and full of grass: Ille the husbandman sperat looketh for fructum fruit e terra out of the earth; hic the shepherd e pecore from his sheep. Tamen yet est there is a time ubi when e diverso on the contrary invenias you may find pronomen the pronoun hic referri to be referred ad suppositum to the substantive remotum

thus farther off, & and ille ad
proximius to the nearer.

Verba substantiva verbs
substantives: ut as, Sum
I am, forem I might be, fio I am
made, existo I am: Verba pas-
siva verbs passives vocandi of
calling, ut as, Nominor I am
named, appellor I am called,
dicor I am said, vocor I am cal-
led, nuncupor I am named; &
and similia like iis to them, ut
as, Scribor I am written, salu-
tor I am saluted, habeor I am
counted, existimor I am esteemed:
Item also verba verbs gestus
of gesture: ut as, Sedeo I sit,
dormio I sleep, cubo I lye down,
incedo I go, curro I run, expec-
tant require nominativum a
nominative case utrinq; on ei-
ther side, ut as, Deus God est is
summum bonum the chiefest
good. Perpusilli very little men
vocantur are called nani
dwarfs. Fides faith habetur
is accounted fundamentum the
foundation religionis nostrae of
our religion. Malus pastor
an evil shepherd dormit sleepeth
supinus void of care. Ho-
mo a man incedit goeth erectus
bolt upright in coelum to-
wards Heaven. Deniq; finally
fere in a manner omnia verba
all verbs habent have post
se after them nominativum a

nominative case adjectivi no-
minis of a noun adjective quod
which concordat agreeth cum
supposito with the nominative
case, verbi of the verb casu in
case genere gender, & and nu-
mero number: ut as, Rex the
King mandavit commanded
primus first haeresin heresie
extirpari to be rooted out. Pi-
godly men orant pray tacite
holding their peace. Boni good
boys discunt learn seduli dili-
gently. Quoque also infinitum a
verb of the infinitive mood ha-
bet hath eisdem casus the
same cases utrinque on either
side, praecipue especially cum
when verba verbs optandi of
wishing que and similia like
eis to them accedunt come near
them: ut as, Hypocrita an
Hypocrite cupit desireth vide-
di to seem iustus just. Hypo-
crita an Hypocrite cupit desireth
se videri that he might seem
iustum just. Malo I had ra-
ther esse be dives rich quam
than haberi so accounted. Malo
I had rather me esse that I
were divitem rich quam than
haberi so accounted. Vivitur
men live melius better exiguo
with a little; natura nature
dedit hath given omnibus to
all esse to be beatis happy, si-
quis if any cognoverit knew

uti to use it. Non licet nobis we may not esse be tam disertis vel disertos so eloquent. Expedit it is expedient vobis for you esse to be bonos good. Quo commissio which fact if it had been committed non licet mihi I could not esse be piam a loyal wife. Quamvis although in his postremis exemplis in these last examples accusativi the accusative cases subaudiuntur are understood ante before verba infinita verbs of the infinitive mood. Nos esse that we should be disertos eloquent. Vos esse that ye should be bonos good. Me esse that I should be piam loyal.

Sum postulat requireth genitivum a genitive case quoties as often as significat it signifieth possessionem possession aur or pertinere to belong ad aliquid to somewhat: ut as, Pecus the cattle est is Meliboei Melibœus's. Est it is the duty adolescentis of a young man revereri to reverence majores natu his elders. Est it is the duty Regum of Kings parcere to spare subjectis the meek subjects & and debellare to keep down superbos the proud. Hi nominativi these nominative cases excipiuntur are excepted, Meum mine, tuum thine, suum

his, nostrum ours, vestrum yours, humanum belonging to a man, belluinum belonging to a beast, & and similia such like, ut as, Non est it is not meum my duty dicere to speak contra authoritatem against the authority Senatus of the Senate. Eia what soft haud vestrum est it is not your part esse to be iracundos angry. Humanum est it is the property of a man irasci to be angry. At but hic here officium duty videtur seemeth subintelligi to be understood, quod which aliquando sometimes etiam also exprimitur is expressed: ut as, Est it is tuium officium thy duty ut that bene in good sort assimules thou wouldst make a shew of has nuptias this marriage. Verba verbs æstimandi of esteeming gaudent rejoice genitivo with a genitive case: ut as, Pecunia money sic is esteemed plurimi very much passim abroad. Pudor shamesfacedness parvi penditur is little set by. Literæ learning habentur is esteemed nihili, vel pro nihilo as nothing. Opes riches sunt pluris are of more value nunc now quam than annis in the years prisce temporis of ancient times. Æstimo I esteem adsciscit taketh unto it

vel either genitivum a genitive case vel or ablativum an ablative: ut as, Non æstimo I esteem not to thee hujus thus much. Virtus virtue est is æstimanda to be esteemed magno of great price ubique every where. Flocci of a lock of wool, nauci of a nausheel or pill, nihili nothing, pili of an hair, assis of a farthing, hujus thus much, teruncii of three uncunces peculiariter properly adjiciuntur are put his verbis to these verbs, æstimo I esteem, pendo I weigh, facio I make reckoning of: ut as, Ego pendo I esteem illum him flocci as naught: Nec neither facio do I regard him hujus thus much qui who æstimat esteems me me pili as an hair. Ista these sunt be singularia special phrases: Æqui boni consulo I take it in good part. Æqui boni facio I take it in good part, id est, thus is, in bonam accipio partem I take it in good part. Verba verbs accusandi of accusing, damnandi of condemning, monendi of warning, absolvendi of absolving, &c and consimilia such like postulant require genitivum a genitive case qui which significat signifies crimen a fault: ut as, Oportet it behooveth ipsum him inquiri se to look into him-

self qui which inculcat accuseth alterum another man probri of dishonesty. Etiam likewise condemnat he condemneth generum suum his son in Law sceleris of wickedness. Cupido O Cupid, parce forbear damnare to condemn vatem tuum thy Poet sceleris of wickedness. Admoneto admonish illum him pristinae fortunæ of his former estate. Absolutus est he is acquitted furti of felony. Hic genitivus this genitive case vertitur is turned aliquando sometimes in ablativum into an ablative, vel either cum præpositione with a preposition, vel or sine præpositione without a preposition: ut as, Si es if thou beest iniquus judge a partial judge in me against me, ego te condemnabo I will condemn thee eodem crimine of the same crime. Graviter accusavit he hath grievously accused uxorem his wife de pudicitia concerning her chastity. Putavi I thought te esse admonendum that you were to be put in mind ea de re of that matter. Uterq; both, nullus none, alter another, neuter neither of the two, alius another, ambo both &c and superlativus gradus the superlative degree non subdun-

tur are not put nisi but in ablativo in the ablative case verbis to verbs id genus of that sort: ut as, Accusas dost thou accuse furti of theft? An or stupri of dishonesty? An or utroque of both? sive or de utroque of both? Ambobus of both? vel or de ambobus of both? Neutro of neither? vel or de neutro of neither? Accusaris thou art accused de plurimis of very many things simul at once. Satago I am busie, or do with speed, misereor I have pity on, miseresco I have compassion, genitivum admittunt govern a genitive case: ut as, Is he satagit hath enough to do about rerum suarum his own business. Oro I pray thee miserere take pity on laborum tantorum so great labours. Miserere have compassion upon animi a mind ferentis suffering non digna unworthy things. Et and miseresce have compassion upon generis tui thine own flock. At but misereor & miseresco I have pity on rariss very seldom leguntur are read cum dativo with a dative case: ut as, Succurro I help huic this man: misereor I take pity on huic him. Jure of right dilige love thou bonos good men & and miseresce have pity on

malis bad. Reminiscor I remember, obliviscor I forget, memini I call to mind, desiderant require genitivum a genitive case, aut or accusativum an accusative: ut as, Reminiscitur he remembreth datae fidei his promise. Est it is proprium the property stultitiae of folly cernere to see aliorum vicia other mens faults, oblivisci to forget suorum their own. Faciam I will bring it to pass ut that semper always memineris thou shalt remember meique both me ac and hujus diei this day ac and loci place. Senes old men meminerunt remember omnia all things quae curant which they regard. Memini I made mention de hac re of this matter, de armis of weapons, de te of thee, id est that is, feci mentionem I made mention. Potior I obtain jungitur is joyned aut either genitivo with a genitive case, aut or ablativo an ablative: ut as, Romani the Romans potiti sunt obtained signorum the ensigns & and armorum the weapons. Troes the Trojans egressi gone out of their ships potiuntur enjoy optata arenam the wished shore.

OMnia verba all verbs posita put acquisitive acquisitively adiscunt dativum go-

vern a dative case ejus rei of that thing cui whereunto aliquid something acquiritur is procured quocunque modo after what sort soever: ut as, Nec feritur neither is there sowing, nec metitur neither is there mowing mihi for me istuc there. Nescio I know not quis oculus what eye fascinat bewitcheth mihi unto me teneros agnos the young lambs. Verba verbs varii generis of divers sorts appendent belong huic regulæ to this rule. Imprimis first of all verba significantia verbs signifying commodum profit aut or incommodum disprofit regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Illa seges that eared corn demum at the last respondet contents votis the wish'd desires avari avarice of the covetous husbandman. Non potes thou canst not commodare pleasure nec nor incommodare displeasure mihi me. Incumbite stand stoutly to validis remis your strong oars. Pert he acknowledgeth suam eruditionem his learning acceptam to be received tibi of you. Quædam some ex his of these effertur are used etiam likewise cum accusativo with an accusative case: ut as, Omnes ye all studetis

study unum one thing: sentitis ye think unum one thing. Si if memorem I should call to mind ea those things quæ which conducunt are profitable ad victam to the feeding ventris of the belly, mora est it were tedious. Incumbite labour earnestly in hæc studia about these studies. Naturæne whether nature, an or doctrina instruction conferat availeth plus more ad eloquentiam to eloquence. Quies rest juvat delighteth plurimum very much fessum the wearied man. Verba verbs comparandi of comparing regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Sic so solebam I was wont componere to compare magna great things parvis with small. Adequavit se he hath made himself equal fratri to his brother & both opibus in riches & and dignatione in dignity. Interdum sometimes ablativus an ablative case cum præpositione with a preposition additur is added: ut as, Comparo I compare Virgilium Virgil cum Homero with Homer. Aliquando sometimes accusativus an accusative case cum præpositione with the preposition ad: ut as, Si if comparatur he be compared ad eum to him

nihil est *he is no body.* Verba *verbs* dandi of giving & and reddendi of restoring regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Fortuna fortune dedit hath given nimium overmuch multis to many, satis enough nulli to none. Est *he is* ingratus ungrateful qui *which* non reponit layeth not up gratiam thanks merenti for him that deserveth bene well. Hæc *these* verba *verbs* habent *have* variam constructionem a divers construction: Dono I bestow hoc manus this gift tibi on thee. Dono I bestow hoc munere this gift te on thee. Impertias bestow aliquid temporis some time huic rei on this thing. Gnatho imperit Parmenonem greets Parmeno summum suum his singular good friend plurimâ salute with very many salutations. Asperfit he sprinkled labern a spot mihi on me: Asperfit he sprinkled me me labe with a spot. Instravit he spread penulam his cloak equo upon his horse: Instravit he spread equum his horse penula with his cloak. Ut hunc piget it grieveth me consuluisse, id est, dedisse consilium to have counselled vel etiam or also prospexisse to have shifted for infido viro thee a faithless man, Que

and consulit, id est, petit consilium he asketh counsel of rectorem ratis the master of the ship de cunctis astris of all the stars. Consule, id est, provide provide for salutem thy safety. Consulis, id est, statuis thou dost determine istuc tibi pessime as bad as may be in te against thy self, atque and in illum against him. Metuo tibi vel de te I fear for thee, id est, sum sollicitus pro te I am careful for thee. Timeo, formido te vel à te the same. Metuo te vel à te I stand in fear of thee, scilicet to vis ne mihi noceas lest thou shouldst hurt me. Timeo, formido te vel à te the same. Verba *verbs* promittendi of promising ac and solvendi of paying regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, promitto I promise tibi thee ac and recipio I take upon me esse observandum to observe hæc these things sanctissime most devoutly. Numeravit he hath paid æs alienum another debt mihi to me. Verba *verbs* imperandi of commanding & and nunciandi of shewing requirunt require dativum a dative case: ut as, Pecunia money collecta boarded up imperat commandeth, aut or servit serveth, cuique every man. Sape

Sape often caveto beware
 quid what dicas thou speakest
 de quoquo viro of any man &
 and cui to whom. Dicimus we
 say, Tempero I rule & and mo-
 deror I moderate tibi & te, thee.
 Refero I shew or make relation
 tibi & ad te to thee. Item like-
 wise refero ad Senatum I re-
 bearse a matter to the Senate,
 id est, propono I propound. Scri-
 bo I write, mitto I send tibi &
 ad te to thee. Do I give or send
 literas a letter tibi to thee, ut
 that feras thou shouldst bear it
 ad aliquem to some other. Do I
 give or send literas a letter ad
 te to thee, id est, mitto I send it
 ut that legas thou shouldst
 read it. Verba verbs fidendi of
 trusting regunt govern dativum
 a dative case: ut as, De-
 cet it is meet committere to
 commit nū nothing nisi but lene
 that which is pleasant to taste
 vacuis venis to the empty
 veins. Ne credas believe not
 mulieri a woman ne mortuæ
 quidem no though she be dead.
 Verba verbs obsequendi of
 obeying & and repugnandi of
 resisting regunt govern dativum
 a dative case: ut as, Pius filius
 a godly son semper always ob-
 temperat obeyeth patri his
 father. Omnia all things parent
 omni virtuti, vertute qua which

homines men arant do plow,
 navigant do sail, ædificant do
 build. Orabo I will intreat
 ipsum hunc this very man, sup-
 plicabo I will make supplication
 huic unto him. Occurrite pre-
 vent ye morbo a disease veni-
 enti that is a coming. Fortuna
 fortune repugnat resisteth ig-
 navis precibus slothful prayers.
 At but quædam some ex his of
 these copulantur are coupled
 cum aliis casibus with other
 cases: ut as, Nihil nothing potuit
 could accedere be added ad
 amorem to love. Hoc this
 accessit was added meis malis to
 my evils. Illud that constat is
 manifest omnibus seu inter
 omnes amongst all. Hæc these
 things non conveniunt sadsge
 not well fratri mecum to my
 brother and me. Convenit sa-
 vis ursis the savage bears agree
 inter se among themselves. Au-
 sculto tibi, id est, obedio I am
 ruled by thee. Ausculto te, id est,
 audio I listen to thee. Adamas
 the Diamond dissidet disagree-
 eth magneti, seu cum magnete
 with the loadstone. Certat he
 striveth cum illo with him, &
 and Græcanicè after the
 Greeks illi to him. Noli do not
 thou pugnare fight duobus, id
 est, contra duos against two.
 Dic tu tell thou me quo pigno-

re for what wager certes thou wouldst contend mecum with me. Verba verbs minandi of threatening & and irascendi of being angry regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Minatus est he threatned mortem death utrique to both. Nihil est there is no cause quod that succenseat he should be angry with adolescenti the young man. Sum cum compositis with his compounds, præter except possum I am able, exigit requireth dativum a dative case: ut as, Rex pius a godly King est is ornamento an ornament reipublicæ to the commonwealth. Nec neither obest is it against mihi me, nec neither prodest doth it profit me. Multa many things desunt are wanting petentibus to them which desire multa many things.

Verba verbs composita compounded cum his præpositionibus with these prepositions, Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, postulant require dativum a dative case. Præ, Ego præluxi I have excelled meis majoribus my ancestors virtute in virtue. Sed but præeo I go before, prævinco I bind before, præcedo I go before, præcurro I run before, prævenio I prevent, jungun-

tur are joyned accusativo to an accusative case. Ad, Ne admoliaris manum do not forcibly lay hands on albo gallo a white cock. Con, Hoc this conducit maketh for laudi tue thy praise. Convixit nobis he lived with us. Sub, Subolet uxori my wife smells out quod ego machinor what I go about. Ante, Antefero I prefer iniquissimam pacem most unjust peace justissimo bello before most just war. Post, Posthabeo, postpono I esteem less of pecuniam money famæ than a good name. Tamen yet postposui mea seria I have set my serious affairs after illorum ludo their pastime. Qui who posthabuit made small reckoning of suum commodum his own commodity præ meo commodo in comparison of my benefit. Ob, Quum when potest she can obtrudi be thrust nemini upon none itur they come ad me to me. In, Periculum danger impendit hangeth over omnibus all. Inter, Ille he non modo not only interfuit was present at huic negotio this business, sed etiam but also præfuit was the chief in it. Pauca some ex his of these mutant change dativum the dative case aliquoties sometimes in alium casum

casum into another case: ut as, Alius one præstat excelleth alium another ingenio in wit. Anteit be excelleth multos victorum many men sapientia in wisdom. Hæc vitia these vices insunt in amore are in love. Interdico I forbid tibi thee aqua water & and igni fire. Est pro for habeo I have exigit requireth dativum a dative case: ut as, Cuiq; est every one habet velle suum his own liking, nec neither vivitur do they live voto uno after one desire. Namq; for est mihi pater I have a father domi at home, est injusta noverca I have a hard stepmother. Suppetit it is sufficient, est is confine like huic to this: ut as, Non est epim for he is not pauper poor cui rerum suppetit usus who hath plenty of things to use. Sum cum multis aliis with many others adiscit taketh unto it geminum dativum a double dative case: ut as, Mare the sea est exitio a destruction avidis nautis to greedy Mariners. Speras thou hopest fore that that will be laudi a praise tibi to thee quod which vertis thou imputeest vitio a fault mihi to me. Nemo no body debet ought accipere to receive mimos scuffers sibi to himself

favori into favour. Est there is a time ubi when hic dativus this dative case tibi to thee, aut or sibi to him, aut etiam or also mihi to me, additur is added nulla necessitatis causâ for no necessities sake, at but potius rather festivitatis for pleasure: ut as, Ego I effectum dabo will bring this to pass tibi for thee. Expedi dispatch hoc negotium this business mihi for me. Jugulo I stab hunc this man suo sibi gladio with his own sword.

Verba transitiva Verbs transitives cujusunque generis of what sort soever, five whether activi active, five or communis common, five or deponentis deponent exigunt require accusativum an accusative case: ut as, Fugito avoid thou percontatorem a busie body, nam for idem he est & garrulus a prattler. Patulæ aures open ears nec retinent keep not fideliter surely commissa things committed unto them. Impri- mis first of all venerare worship thou Deum God. Aper a Boar depopulatur spoileth agros the fields. Quinetiam moreover verba verbs quamlibet although alioqui otherwise intransitiva no transitives atq; and absoluta neuters admittunt admis-

accusativum an accusative case cognate significationis of a near signification: ut as, Nestor vivebat tertiam ætatem lived to the third age, or the third Century hominum of men. Incomitata sbe unaccompanied videtur seemeth ire longam viam to go a tedious way. Servit he serveth duram servitutem a hard bondage. Authores Authors mutant change hunc accusativum this accusative non raro often in ablativum into an ablative case: ut as, Videor I seem diu long vivere vitâ to continue in life. Ire rectâ viâ to go a straight way. Obiit he died morte repentinâ a sudden death. Sunt there are some quæ which habent have accusativum an accusative case figurate by a figure: ut as, Nec vox sonat and thy voice sheweth thee not to be hominem an earthly creature: O Dea O Goddess then certe verily! Qui which simulant counterfeit Curios the Curii or continent men &c and vivunt live Bacchanalia in riot and banqueting. Rufillus olet smelleth of pastillos sweet balls, Gorgonius hircum a ram-mish goat. Verba verbs rogandi of asking, docendi of teaching, vestiendi of arraying, regunt govern duplicem accusa-

tivum a double accusative case: ut as, Modo only polce tu crave thou veniam pardon Deum of God. Dedocebo te I will un-teach thee istos mores those manners. Est it is ridiculum a ridiculous thing te admonere mihi that thou shouldst admonish me of istud that. Induit se calceos he put on his shooes quos which exuerat he had put off prius before. Verba verbs rogandi of asking interdum sometimes mutant change alterum accusativum the one accusative in ablativum into an ablative: ut as, Obtestemur leus us humbly beseech ipsum him, que and oremus ask veniam pardon ab ipso of him. Quære get istam suspicionem this suspicion ex illis of them. Verba verbs vestiendi of arraying interdum sometimes mutant change alterum accusativum the one accusative in ablativum into an ablative vel or dativum a dative: ut as, Induo te tunicâ, vel tibi tunicam I put on thy coat.

Quodvis verbum any verb admittit admitteth ablativum an ablative case significanti signifying instrumentum the instrument, aut or causam the cause, aut or modum the manner actionis of doing:

ut as, Iesus Iesus subegit subdued Demona the Devil non armis not with weapons, sed but morte by death. Expellas thou mayest expel naturam nature furca with a fork, tamen yet usque recurret it will still return. Hi these certant strive defendere to defend themselves jaculis with darts: Illi they laxis with stones. Gaudeo I am glad (ita me dii ament as God shall help me) gnati causâ for my son's sake. Vehementer ex-canduit he was very pale irâ with anger. Invidus the en-vicus man macrescit waxeth lean opimis rebus at the prosper-ity alterius of another. Peregit be performed rem the matter mirâ celeritate with wonder-ful speediness. Viri O men invigilate be watchful, nam for tempora the seasons diffugiunt pass away tacito gressu with a slow going on, que and annus the year convertitur is gone about nullo sono with no sound. Dum so long as vires strength que and anni years sinunt do suffer, to-lerate endure laborem pains: Curva senecta crooked old age veniet will come jam ere it be long tacito pede with a silent foot. Præpositio a preposition aliquando sometimes additur is added ablativo to the ablativo

case causâ of the cause & and modi of the manner actions of doing: ut as, Baccharis thou ragest like a mad man, præ e-brietate for very drunkenness. Tractavit he hath entreated hominem the man summa cum humanitate with very great courtesie. Nomen pretii the word of price subiicitur is put after quibuscumque verbis any verbs in ablativo casu in the ablativo case: ut as, non em-erim I bought it not tertuncio for a dodkin seu or vitiôsâ nuce a worm eaten nut. Ea victoria that victory stetit multo san-guine cost too much blood ac and vulneribus wounds. Vili of no value, paulò for a little, mini-mo for as little as may be, mag-no for much, nimio for over-much, plurimo for very much, dimidio for half, duplo for double, adjiciuntur are put se-pe often sine substantivis with-out substantives: ut as, Redime ransom te thy self captum being caught quam queas minimo for as little as thou canst. Tri-ticum wheat venit is sold vi-li at a low rate. Fames hunger constat costeth parvo little, fa-stidium disdain multo much. Hi genitivi these genitives po-siti put sine substantivis with-out substantives excipiuntur

are

are excepted: tanti for so much, quanti for how much, pluris for more, minoris for less, tantivis so great as you list, tantidem for so much, quantibet as great as may be, quancunque for how great as you will, Estis thou shalt be tanti of such price alii in others, quanti as fueris thou shalt be tibi to thy self. Non vando I sell not pluris for more quam than alii others, fortasse etiam yet peradventure minoris for less. Priamus vix scarcely tanti fuit was so much worth totaque Troia and whole Troy. Sin but if substantiva substantives addantur be added, effectatur they are used in ablativo in the ablative case, ut as, Doquit he quibus tanta mercede for so great price quanta as nemo nobody had then hitherto. Vendidit I have sold minore pretio for less price quam than emi I have bought. Etiam also valeo I am worth interitum sometimes resipitur, is found junctum joined cum accusativo with an accusative case, ut as, Dicit they said called denarii ten penny pieces quod because valebant they were in value denos ten pieces of brass money, quinarij five penny pieces, quod because quinos five penny pieces. Verba verba abundandi of abounding implendi

of filling, onerandi of loading &c and diversis his to these gaudent ablativo govern an ablative case: ut as, Antipho, abundas thou exceedest amore in love. Male I had rather have virtutem a man indigentem want in pecuniam money quam than pecuniam money viro a man. Sylla explevit has filled omnes suos all his soldiers divitiis with riches. Expedi discharge te thy self hoc crimine of this crime. Quibus mendaciis with what lies homines nequissimi benerant do most wicked men burthen te thee? Ego levabo I will ease te thee hoc fasce of this fardel. Participavit he acquainted aliquem familiarem some familiar friend in sermone with his speech. Ex quibus of which quedam some non nunquam sometimes etiam in genitivum feruntur gradus ablativo in the genitive case, ut as, Quam diu vel how long vives pecoris in cattle as white as snow, quam abundans how abounding with lactis milk? Quasi as though tu indigeas thou stoost in need of huius patris this father's. Quid est what is there in hac causa in this matter quod which egeat needs defenceionis defence? Implentur they are filled with veteris Bacchi old wine

wine pinguis ~~bestior~~ and fat venison. **Postquam** after that *dextra* his right hand *suit* was *saturata* filled with *cæde* slaughter. **Omnes labores** all labours *fuere* were *leues* easie *mihi* to me, **preterquam** *quod* save that *carendum* *eracui* I must needs want thee. **Participavit** *paterum* he made his father's man *servum* privy to *sui* consilii his counsel. **Fungor** I do a duty, *fruo* I enjoy, *utor* I use & and *similia* such like *junguntur* are joyned *ablative* to an ablative case: *ut as*, **Qui** they which *volunt* will *adipisci* get *veram* gloriam true praise, *fungantur* officiis let them discharge the duties *justitiæ* of justice. **Est** it is *optimum* an excellent thing *frui* to take profit by *aliena* infania another man's folly. **Juvat** it is a good help *si* if *utare* you can use *bono animo* a good courage in *re mala* in a bad matter. **Aspice** behold *ut* how *omnia* all things *latentur* are glad *venturo* seculo for the age to come. **Qui** who *tam insolenter* gloriarentur did so proudly *gloria* sua victoria in their victory. **Ducit** he pulleth down, *ædificat* he buildeth, *mutat* he changeth *quadrata* squared things *rotundis* for round. **Ve-**

scor *carnibus* I eat flesh. **Haud equidem** me *dignor* now truly I think my self not worthy of *talli* honore such honour. **Ut** that *gaudeat* he may rejoyce. *malis* alienis an another man's harms. **Super sedendū** *est* we must leave off *multitudine* the multitude *exemplorum* of examples. **Numeravit** he accounted *eum* *hinc* societate in the fellowship regni of the kingdom. **Semper** always *communicabo* te *mensa mea* I will give thee meat at my table. **Prosequor** te *amore*, *id est*, *amo* I love thee: **prosequor** te *laude*, *id est*, *laudo* I praise thee: **prosequor** te *honore*, *i.e.* *honoro* I honour thee. **Afficio** te *gaudio*, *id est*, *exhilato* I make thee merry: **afficio** te *supplicio*, *id est*, *punio* I punish thee: **afficio** te *dolore*, *id est*, *contristo* I make thee sad. **Mereor** I deserve *cum* *adverbis* with these adverbs, *benè* well, *malè* ill, *melius* better, *pejus* worse, *optimè* as well as may be, *pestimè* as ill as may be, *adhæret* cleaveth to *ablative* an ablative case *cum* *prepositione* with the preposition *de*: *ut as*, **Nunquam** *benè* *meritis* es thou never deservedst well *de* me of me. **Erasmus** *meritis* *est* hath deserved *optimè* very well *de* *Lingua Latina* of the Latin Tongue. **Catilina** *Catiline*

Capitane meruit deserved pef-
 fime as ill as could be de Re-
 publica of the Commonwealth.
Quadam verba some verbs
 accipiendi of receiving, distandi
 of being distant & and auferen-
 di of taking away optant do de-
 fire *ablativum* an ablative case
 cum præpositione with a præ-
 position: ut as, Jam pridem long
 since audiveram I had heard
 issue that ex multis of many.
Ira anger vix scarcely abstinet
 abstaineth à trepido magistro
 from their trembling Master.
Est it is fortuitum a thing that
 falleth out by chance nasci to be
 born à Principibus of Princes.
Imperator the Emperor procul
 abest is far distant ab urbe
 from the City. *Hic* ablativus
 this ablative case vertitur is
 turned aliquando sometimes in
 dativum into a dative: ut as,
 Si if nescis thou knowest not
 vivere to live rectè orderly, dis-
 cede go thy way peritis from
 them that have skill. *Est* it is
 virtus a virtue abstinuisse
 to have abstained bonis placitis
 from good things that have li-
 ked us. *Ait* she said Nate Dea
 O thou that art born of a god-
 dess heu alas fuge be packing,
 eripeque te and convey thy self
 quickly his flammis from these
 flames. *Ablativus* an abla-

tive case significans signify-
 ing mensuram the measure ex-
 cessus of exceeding adjicitur is
 put verbis to verbs, quæ which
 obtinent have vim the force
 comparationis of comparison:
 ut as, Existimabat he thought it
 deformè a very unseemly thing
 superari to be excelled ab iis of
 those virtutibus in virtues quos
 whom præstaret he excelled
 dignitate in honour. *Ablativus*
 the ablative case sumptus ta-
 ken absolute absolutely additur
 is added quibuscumque verbis
 to any verbs: ut as, Christus
 Christ natus erat was born
 imperante Augusto when
 Augustus was Emperor, cru-
 cifixus crucified imperante
 Tiberio when Tiberius was
 Emperor. *Credo* I think pudici-
 tiam that chastity moratam
 stayed in terris on the earth
 Saturno Rege when Saturn
 was King. Nil nothing de-
 sperandum is to be despaired of
 Christo duce Christ being our
 Captain & and auspice Chri-
 sto Christ being our leader.
Audito when it was heard
 Christum jam venisse that
 Christ was already come, Ma-
 ria Mary cucurrit ran. *Causa*
 auferendi the ablative case ad-
 ditur is put quibusdam ver-
 bis to some verbs per Synec-

dochen by the figure Synecdoche & and accusativus the accusative case Poetice after the manner of Poets: ut as, Agrotat he is sick animo in mind magis rather quam than corpore in body. Capdet dentes his teeth are white. Rubet capillos his hairs are red. Tamen yet quædam some efferuntur are used in gignendi casu in the genitive case: ut as, Facis thou dealest absurdè absurdly qui which angas te animi tormentest thy self in mind. Exanimatus he being amazed pendet animi doubteeth in his mind. Desipiebam mentis I doted in mind. Disfrucior animi I am troubled in mind, quia because abeundum est mihi I must go ab domo from home. Diversi casus divers cases diversæ rationis of divers reasons possunt may apponi be put eidem verbo to the same verb: ut as, Dedit he delivered vestem his garment mihi to me pignori to gage te presente thee being present propria manu with his own hand. Ablativus the ablative case agentis of the doer, sed but antecedente præpositione when a preposition goeth before, additur is added passivis to passives & and interdum sometimes dativus a dative: ut as, Laudatur he is commend-

ed ab his of these, culpatur he is blamed ab illis of these. Honestæ honest things non occulta not hidden petuntur are desired bonis viris of good men. Quorum participia whose participles frequentius very often dativis gaudent govern datives: ut as, Nulla none tuarum sororum of thy sisters audita was heard mihi by me, nec not visa seen. Oblitusq; both forgetful meorum of mine & and obliviscendus to be forgotten illis of them. Cæteri casus the other cases manent stay in passivis in the passives, qui which fuerunt have been activorum in the actives: ut as, Accusaris thou art accused furti of theft a me by me. Habeberis thou shalt be accounted ludibrio a laughing-stock. Deduceris thou shalt be otherwise taught istos mores those manners a me by me. Privaberis thou shalt be deprived magistratu of thy office. Vapulo I am beaten, venio I am sold, liceo I am prized, exulo I am banished, fit I am made, neutro-passiva being neuter-passives, habent have passivam constructionem the passive construction: ut as, Vapulabis thou shalt be beaten a præceptore of the Master. Malo I had rather spoliari be spoiled a cive

by a citizen quam than venire
 he sold ab hoste by an enemy.
 Quid what fiet will be done
 ab illo by him? Virtus virtue
 licet is prized parvo pretio at
 a low rate omnibus by all men
 Cur why exulat Philosophia
 is Philosophy banished a convi-
 viis from banquets? Verba in-
 finita verbs of the infinitive
 mood subjiciuntur familiariter
 are usually put after quibusdam
 some tum both verbis verbs tum
 and also adjectivis adjectives:
 ut as, Juvat it delighteth them
 morari that he should stay usq;
 a while & and conferre gradum
 to go near him. Amor love jussit
 commanded scribere to write
 quæ those things which puduit
 it were a shame dicere to speak.
 Pontice O Ponticus, vis wilt
 thou fieri be made dives rich?
 cupias covet nil nothing. Et and
 erat he was tum then dignus
 worthy amari to be loved. Gens
 humana mankind audax ad-
 venturous perpeti to endure
 omnia all things ruit runneth
 headlong per vetitum nefas
 through mischiefs forbidden.
 Interdum sometimes verba in-
 finita verbs of the infinitive
 mood ponuntur are put figura-
 te by a figure & and absolute
 absolutely: ut as, Hæcine what
 but these flagitia wickednesses

fieri should be committed?
 Subauditur there is understood
 decet it becometh, oportet it
 behoveth, par est it is meet, æ-
 quum est it is fit, aut aliquid
 simile or some like verb. Terre-
 re he made them afraid crimi-
 nibus novis with new crimes,
 hinc hereupon spargere he cast
 abroad ambiguas voces doubt-
 ful speeches in vulgum among
 the common sort, & and conscius
 being guilty quærere did seek
 arma weapons: id est that is,
 terreat he did make afraid,
 spargebat he cast abroad, quæ-
 rebat he did seek.

Gerundia Gerunds five or
 vocēs Gerundivæ words
 like Gerunds & and Supina
 Supines regunt govern casus
 the cases verborum suorum of
 their own verbs: ut as, efferor
 I am carried away studio vi-
 dendi with a desire to see pa-
 rentes my parents. Utendum
 est we must make use of ætate
 our time: ætas our time præte-
 rit passeth away cito pede with
 a speedy pace. Mittimus we send
 scitatum to enquire of oracula
 the Oracles Phœbi of Apollo.
 Gerundia Gerunds in di, pen-
 dent do depend à quibusdam of
 some tum both substantivis sub-
 stantives tum and also adjectivis
 adjectives: ut as, Et and quæ

tanta causa *what so great reason* fuit tibi *had you* videndi *to see* Romam *Rome?* Innatus amor *natural love* habendi *to have* honey urget *urgeth* Cecropias apes *the Athenian Bees.* Aeneas jam already certus eundi *fully determined to go* celsa in puppi *in his tall ship.* Infinitivus modus *the infinitive mood* ponitur *is put* loco *instead* Gerundii of a Gerund poetice after the manner of Poets, ut *as*, Quibus studium *who have a desire* tueri *to defend* arva *their fields.* Peritus *skilful* medicari *to heal or cure.* Interdum *sometimes* etiam *likewise* genitivus pluralis *the genitive case plural* non inveniunt *not unelegantly* adijcitur *is put* Gerundii vocibus *with Gerunds*: ut *as*, Quum *when* contuliffem *me I had gone* in forum *into the market* illorum videndi gratia *for to see them.* Date *grant* copiam *leave* crescendi novarum *for new comedies to increase.* Licentia *liberty* est concessa *is granted* diripiendi pomorum *to snatch apples* atq; opsoniorum *and victuals.* Gerundia Gerunds in do, pendent *do depend* ab his præpositionibus of these prepositions, à *ab*, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro, ut *as*, Ignavi illi *boys* cito de-

terrrentur *are soon discouraged* à discendo *from learning.* Amor *love* & *and* amicitia *friendship*, utrumque *both the one and the other* dictum est *is derived* ab amando *from loving.* Ueberior gloria *greater glory* comparatur *is gotten* ex defendendo *by defending* quam *than* ex accusando *by accusing.* Consultatur *they do consult* de transeundo of passing over in Galliam *into France.* Recte scribendi ratio *the means to write well* conjuncta est *is joynd* cum loquendo *with speaking.* Petam *I will require* mercedem *a recompence* ab hoste of the enemy pro vapulando *for being beaten.* Ponuntur *they are put* & also absq; præpositione *without a preposition*: ut *as*, Vitium vice alitur *is nourished* que *and* crescit *increaseth* tegendo *by covering* it. Disces *thou shalt learn* scribere *to write* scribendo *by writing.* Gerundia Gerunds in dum, pendent *do depend* ab his præpositionibus of these prepositions, inter, ante, ad, ob, propter: ut *as*, Este beye hilares *merry* inter coenandum *at supper time.* Tollent *they will take* ingentes animos *lusty courages* ante mandandum *before they be taxed.* Locus amplissimus *a most large place*

place ad agendum to plead in. Ne acceperis take not munus a reward ob absolvendum to discharge men. Veni I came propter redimendum for to ransom te thee. Cum when necessitas necessity significatur is signified, ponuntur they are put citra præpositionem without a preposition, addito verbo est the verb est being added, ut as, Orandum est we must pray, ut that sit there may be mens sana a sound mind in corpore sano in a sound body. Vigilandum est ei he must watch qui who cupit desireth vincere to overcome. Gerundii voces Gerunds vertuntur are turned in nomina adjectiva into nouns adjectives: ut as, Tantus amor so great a love florum of flowers & and gloria glory generandi mellis of making honey. Est it is proximum the very next thing latrocinio to robbery duci to be drawn præmio by a bribe ad accusandos homines to accuse men. Cur why adeo delectaris art thou so delighted criminibus inferendis in bringing accusations.

PRIUS supinum the first supine significat signifieth active actively & and sequitur followeth verbum a verb aut or participium a participle sig-

nificans signifying motum a moving ad locum to a place: ut as, Veniunt they come spectatum to see, veniunt they come ut that ipse they spectentur may be seen. Milites the souldiers sunt missi are sent speculatum to view arcem the tower. Illa verò but these phrases: Do I give venum to be sold, do I give filium my daughter nuptum to be married, habent have latentem motum a hidden motion. At but hoc supinum this supine in neutro-passivis in neuter-passives, & and cum infinitivo with the infinitive mood iri, significat signifieth passive passively: ut as, Ego dudum ere while conductus sum was hired coctum to dress me, it, non vapulatum not to be beaten. Postquam after that audierat he had heard non datum iri that there should not be given uxorem a wife filio to his son. Dicunt men speak Poeticè after the manner of Poets. Eo I go visere to visit. Vado I go videre to see. Et also ponitur it is put absolute absolutely cum verbo with the verb est: ut as, Actum est the matter is past cure, illicet you may go when you list, peristi you are utterly undone. Itum est he went in viscera into the bowels

steria of the earth. Cessatum est
 satis you have been idle long
 enough. Posterius supinum the
 latter supine significat signifi-
 eth passivè passively & and se-
 quitur followeth nomina Ad-
 jectiva nouns adjectives: ut as,
 Sum I am extra noxam with-
 out fault, sed but non est it is
 not facile an easie matter pur-
 gatu to be cleared. Quod that
 which est is foedum foul or
 dishonest factu to be done, idem
 the same est is & also turpe dis-
 honest dictu to be spoken. Arbi-
 tramur we think, hunc this
 man dignum worthy spectatu
 to be regarded qui which non
 movetur is not moved pecunia
 with money. In istis verò but in
 these phrases, Surgit he ariseth
 cubitu from bed; Redit he re-
 turneth venatu from hunting:
 Cubitu & venatu videntur
 seem censenda to be thought
 potius rather nomina nouns
 quam than supina supines.

Quae nouns which signifi-
 cant signifie partem
 temporis part of time usur-
 pantur are used frequentius
 very often in ablativo in the
 ablative case, raro seldom in
 accusativo in the accusative:
 ut as, Nemo mortalium no
 man living sapit is wise omni-
 bus horis at all times. Menda

bleishes latent are not seen
 nocte by night. Id tempus
 about that time creatus est he
 was created Consul Consul.
 Quanquam although hic in
 this place videtur there seemeth
 esse to be Eclipsis a defect pre-
 positionis of the preposition per
 by vel or sub under. Quae au-
 tem but nouns which denotant
 do signifie durationem durance
 & and continuationem conti-
 nuance temporis of time effe-
 runtur are uttered in accusati-
 vo in the accusative, & inter-
 dum and sometime in ablativo
 in the ablative: ut as, Jam now
 hic in this place regnabitur
 Kings shall reign ter centum
 totos annos full three hundred
 years. Janua the gate atri-
 Ditis of the black God of Hell
 patet heth open noctes atque
 dies nights and days. Tamen
 yet hic in this place poteris you
 may requiescere rest mecum
 with me hac nocte this night.
 Imperavit he reigned triennio
 three years & decem mensibus
 and ten months octoque die-
 bus and eight days. Etiam also
 dicimus we say, In paucis
 diebus within a few days.
 De die by day: De nocte by
 night. Promitto I promise in
 diem against a day. Commodo
 I lend in mensem for a month.

Annos ad quinquaginta natus about fifty years old. Studui I have studied per tres annos about three years. Puer a boy id ætatis of that age. Non plus triduum aut triduo not more than the space of three days. Tertio vel ad tertium about the third calendas vel calendarium of the calends.

Spatium the space loci of a place effertur is uttered in accusativo in the accusative case & and interdum sometimes in ablativo in the ablative: ut as, Dic rest me quibus in terris in what part of the earth spatium the breadth coeli of heaven pateat lyeth open tres ulnas three ells non amplius no more. & and eris thou shalt be mihi unto me magnus Apollo the great Apollo. Jam now processeram I had gone forth mille passus a mile. Abest he is distant bidui two days journey, subintelligitur there is understood spatium vel spatium a space, itinere vel iter a journey. Abest he is distant ab urbe from the City quingentis millibus passuum five hundred thousand paces.

NOMINA Appellativa nouns appellatives & and nomina nouns majorum locorum of the greater places ad-

duntur are added fere commonly cum præpositione with a præposition verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motion motion aut or actionem action in loco in a place, ad locum to a place, à loco from a place, aut or per locum by a place: ut as, Versatur he is conversant in foro in the market. Meruit he served sub Rege under the King in Galliâ in France. Iliades the Trojan women ibant went ad Templum to the Temple non æquæ Pallas of unjust Pallas. Majores natu nobiles the elder noble men legantur are sent in Ambagage in Hispaniam into Spain. Discedens departing è Sicilia out of Sicily veni I came Rhodum to Rhodes. Ibis thou shalt go per mare by sea ad Indos to the Indians. Omne verbum every verb genitivum admittit governeth a genitive proprii nominis of the proper name loci of a place, in quo wherein actio an action fit is done, modo so that fit it be primæ vel secundæ declinationis of the first or second declension & and singularis numeri singular number: ut as, Quid what faciam shall I do Romæ at Rome? Mentiri nescio I cannot lye Samia fuit was mi-

hi mater my mother, ea she habitabat dwelt Rhodi at Rhodes. Hi genitivi these genitives humi on the ground, domi at home, militiæ in war, belli in war, sequuntur do follow formam the form propriorum of proper names: ut as, Viximus we lived simul together domi at home bellique and in war. Arma weapons sunt are parvi little worth foris abroad, nisi except est there be consilium counsel domi at home. Domi at home non patitur suffereth not alios genitivos other genitive cases secum with him, quam than meæ mine, tuæ thine, suæ his, nostræ ours, vestræ yours, alienæ another man's: ut as, Vescor I eat domi meæ at my own house non alienæ not at another man's. Verum but si if proprium nomen the proper name loci of a place fuerit be duntaxat only pluralis numeri of the plural number, aut or tertię declinationis the third declension, ponitur it is put in dativo in the dative case, aut or ablativo in the ablative: ut as, Colchus an Asian an or Assyrius a Syrian, nutritus one brought up Thebis at Thebes an or Argis at Argos? Getulicus scribit writeth Len-

tulum genitum that Lentulus was born Tiburi at Tibur. Præsidium the garrison Anxuri at Anxur neglectum is neglected. Fuit he was Carthagine at Carthage cum una sola legione with one only band of Souldiers. Ventosus I being unconstant amo do love Tibur Tibur Romæ at Rome, Romam Rome Tibure at Tibur. Quum when tu thou menfas hospitum convomeres didst vomit up thy hosts good cheer Narbone at Narbon. Comendo I commend tibi unto thee domum ejus his house quæ which est Sycione at Sycion. Sic in like manner utimur we use ruri vel rure in the countrey in ablativo in the ablative case: ut as, Continet se he keeps himself ferè commonly ruri in the countrey. Est tibi thou hast far modicum a little corn rure paterno in thy father's countrey farm. Proprium the proper name loci of a place apponitur is put verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motum a motion ad locum to a place, in accusativo in the accusative case: ut as, Concessi I went Cantabrigiam to Cambridge ad capiendum ingenii cultum to get learning. Eo Londinum I go to London ad mer-

ces emendas to buy wares. Ad hunc modum after this sort utimur we use rus the countrey & and domus an house : ut as, Ego ibo I will go rus into the countrey. Capellæ my goats saturæ being full ite go ye domum home, hesperus the evening venit draweth on, ite be ye packing. Proprium the proper name loci of a place adjicitur is put verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motum a motion à loco from a place in ablativo in the ablative case: ut as, Nisi but that ante heretofore profectus esses you had gone Roma from Rome nunc now relinqueres you should leave eam it. Sum I am factururus about to make iter my journey Eboraco sive per Eboracum by York. Ad eundem modum after the same manner, domus an house & and rus the countrey usurpantur are used: ut as, Nuper of late exiit he went domo from home. Timeo I fear nè lest that pater my father redierit be returned rure out of the countrey.

HÆc tria impersonalia these three impersonals, interest it maketh matter or forceth, refert it skilleth or booteth, & and est it concerneth annexantur are joyned qui-

bilibet genitivis to any genitives, præter hos ablativos except these ablatives foemininos feminines, mea mine, tua thine, sua his, nostra ours, vestra yours, & and cuja whose: ut as, Interest it concerneth magistratus a magistrate tueri to defend bonos the good, animadvertere in malos to punish the bad. Multum refert it is very profitable Christianæ reipublicæ for a Christian commonwealth Episcopus esse that the Bishops be doctos learned & and pios godly. Est it is the part prudentis of a wise man dissimulare to wink at multa many things. Tua refert it is expedient for thee nôsse to know teipsum thy self. Ea cædes that murder potissimum chiefly datur is imputed crimini a crime ei to him cuja interfuit whom it concerneth, non ei not to him cuja nihil interfuit whom it nothing concerned. Et also illi genitivi these genitives adjiciuntur are added, tanti for so much, magni for much, parvi for little, quancunque how great soever, tantidem for so much; ut as, Magni refert it is greatly to be regarded quibuscum with whom vixeris thou ledest thy life. Tanti refert it so greatly behoveth agere

ro do honesta honest things. Vestra parvi interest it little toucheth you. Et and interest it belongeth ad meam laudem to my commendation. Hac impersonalia these impersonals feruntur are carried in dativum into the dative case: Accidit it falleth out, certum est it is sure, contingit it chanceth, constat it is manifestly known, confert it helpeth, competit it agreeth or is convenient, conducit it is good, and available, convenit it is meet, placet it pleaseth, displicet it displeaseth, dolet it grieveth, expedit it is expedient, evenit it happeneth, liquet it is clear, libet it cometh or liketh, licet it is lawful, nocet it hurteth, obest it hindereth, prodest it profiteth, præstat it is better, patet it is open, stat it is resolved, restat it remaineth, benefit it happeneth well, malefit it happeneth ill, satisfit it is satisfied, superest it remaineth, sufficit it is sufficient, vacat pro otium est there is leisure: ut as, Convenit mihi tecum I and thou agree together. Præstat it is better mihi for me emori utterly to dye per virtutem by my manhood quam than vivere to live per dedecus in disgrace. Non vacat Jovi

Jupiter is not at leisure adesse to be present exiguis rebus at small matters. Dolet it grieveth imprudenti the unwary & libero adolescenti and frank young man dictum that it was spoken. Malefit it falleth out ill privignis to sons in-law à noverca by their step-mother. Benefit it cometh well to pass nobis to us à Deo from God. Stat mihi, id est, statutum est I am determined renovare to renew casus omnes all hazards. Hac impersonalia these impersonals, juvat it delighteth, decet it becometh, cum compositis with their compounds, delectat it delighteth, oportet it behoveth, exigunt require accusandi casum an accusative case: ut as, Juvat me it delighteth me ire to go per altum by sea. Decet it becometh uxorem a wife curare to look to ædes her house. Dedecet it becometh not viros men rixari to scold muliebriter like women. Oportet it behoveth patrem familias an householder esse to be vendacem a seller non emacem not a buyer. Præpositio verò but the Preposition ad, additur is added propriè properly his to these, attinet it belongeth, pertinet it pertaineth, spectat it tendeth

unto, and lyeth upon: ut as, Visne will you me dicere that I speak quod that which attinet belongeth ad te to thee? Spectat it belongeth ad omnes to all bene vivere to live well. Pertinet it pertaineth in utramque partem to both parts. Accusativus an accusative case cum genitivo with a genitive subjicitur is put after his impersonalibus these impersonals, poenitet it repenteth, tædet it irketh or wearieeth, miseret it pitieth, miserescit it hath compassion on, pudet it shameth, piget it grieveth: ut as, Si if vixisset he had lived ad centesimum annum to the hundredth year, non poeniteret eum it would not repent him senectutis suæ of his old age. Tædet it irketh animam meam my soul vitæ meæ of my life. Miseret te thou hast compassion on aliorum others. Nec miseret I neither pity, nec pudet nor am ashamed fui of thee. Quidem indeed piget it grieveth, pudetque and shameth me me fratris of my brother. Nonnulla impersonalia some impersonals reniunt To run back aliquando sometimes in personalia into personalia ut as, Arbuta the shrubs humilesque myricæ and

the low tamarisks non juvant delight not omnes all men. Namque for mollia Regna womanish Kingdoms decent, come animos tuos thy courage. Arbor a tree producta ad frugem grown up to bear fruit delectat delighteth agricolam the husbandman. Nemo no man commiserescit pitieth miserorum the miserable. Non pudet istud doth not this thing shame te thee? Non pudeat hæc do not these things shame te thee? Cœpit it beginneth, incipit it beginneth, desinit it ceaseth, debet it ought, solet it is wont, & and potest it may, juncta being joyned impersonalibus to impersonals, induunt take upon them formant the form impersonalium of impersonals: ut as, Ubi primum so soon as cœperat it began non convenire to be no agreement, quaestio a question oriebatur did arise. Solet it is wont tædere to grieve avaros the covetous impendit of charge. Desinit it ceaseth tædere to grieve illum him studii of his study. Debet it ought pudere to shame sacerdotem the Priest incitiæ of ignorance. Non potest it is not possible ad summum perveniri that the principat end should be attained.

nisi *but* ex principiis *by the beginning*. Verbum impersonale a verb impersonal passivæ vocis of the passive voice obtinet *hath* similem casum *the like case* cum personalibus passivis *with personal passives*: ut as, Pugnatur ab hostibus *the enemies fought*. constanter *without giving over*. Qui quidem casus *which case indeed* interdum *sometimes* non exprimitur *is not expressed*: ut as, Discumbitur *they sit down* strato ostro upon scarlet spread abroad. Verbum impersonale a verb impersonal passivæ vocis of the passive voice potest *may* accipi *be taken* pro singulis personis *for every person* utriusque numeri *of both numbers* indifferenter *indifferently*: ut as, Statur *it is stood*, id est, sto *I stand*, stas *thou standest*, stat *he standeth*, stamus *we stand*, statis *ye stand*, stant *they stand*: videlicet *that is to say*, ex vi *by the force* obliqui of an oblique case adjuncti *joyned unto it*: ut as, Statur a me, id est, sto *I stand*; statur ab illis, id est, stant *they stand*.

Participia Participles regunt *govern* casus *the cases*. verborum of the verbs, a quibus *whereof* derivantur

they are derived: ut as, Tensens holding duplices palmas *his two hands* ad sidera *towards the Skies* refert *voce* he uttereth talia *such things*. Capellæ the young goats referent domum *will come home* ubera *their udders* distenta *stretched out* lacte *with milk*. Diligendus *to be beloved* ab omnibus *of all*. Quamvis *although* dativus *the dative case* est *is* usitator *more used* in his in these: ut as, Chremes restat *remaineth* qui *who* est *is* exorandus *to be earnestly intreated* mihi *of me*. Voces participiorum participles cum *when* fiunt *they are made* nomina *nouns* postulant *require* genitivum *a genitive case*: ut as, appetens *greedy* alieni *of another man's* goods, proflusus *lavish* sui *of his own*. Cupientissimus *most desirous* tui *of thee*. Inexpertus *unexperienced* belli *in war*. Indocius *unskilled* pilæ *at the ball*. Exosus *hating*, perosus *bearing a deadly hatred*, pertæsus *weary*, significans *active* activè, & *and* feruntur *are carried* in accusativum *into an accusative case*: ut as, Perosus *utterly detesting* immundam *filthy* segnitiam *idleness*. Astronomus *an Astronomer* exosus *that abhorreth* mulieres

mulieres women ad unum in general. Pertusus weary of ignaviam suam his own slothfulness. Exosus hated & and perosus hated unto death etiam also leguntur are read cum dandi casu with a dative case, videlicet that is significantia signifying passive passively: ut as, Germani the Germans perosi sunt are utterly detested Romanis of the Romans. Exosus hated Deo of God & and Sanctis of the Saints. Natus born, prognatus born, satus sown or sprung, cretus come up or grown, creatus created or framed, ortus risen, editus brought forth, in ablativum feruntur govern an ablative case, ut as, Bona an honest damosel, prognata born bonis parentibus of good parents. Sate O thou that art descended of sanguine the blood Divum of the gods. Quo sanguine of what blood cretus is he come? Venis orta mari come of the sea præstat mare maketh the sea better cunti for the passenger. Editus brought forth of terra the earth.

EN & Ecce adverbia ad- verbs demonstrandi of shewing adiunguntur are joined frequentius very often nominativo with a nominative

case, rarius very seldom accusativo with an accusative: ut as, En lo where is Priamus, etiam hic even here sua præmia his rewards sunt laudi are his praise. Ecce lo what is status noster our state tibi for thee. En see quatuor aras four altars. Ecce see duo two tibi for thee Daphni Daphnis, duoq; altaria and two Altars Phœbo for Phœbus. En & ecce exprobrantis adverbs of upbraiding necluntur are knit soli accusativo to an accusative only: ut as, En animum see his disposition & mentem and his mind. En habitum see his fashion. Ecce autem but lo alterum another. Quædam adverbia certain adverbs loci of place, temporis of time & and quantitatis of quantity, recipiunt take genitivum a genitive case post se after them. Loci of place: ut as, Ubi where, ubi nam in what place, nusquam no where, eo thither, longe by far, quo whither, ubi vis in any place, hucine what thither? ut as, Ubi gentium in what countrey? Quo terrarum into what part of the world abiit is he gone? Invenitur he is found nusquam loci in no place. Ventum est it is come to eo impudentia that impudence. Tem-

poris

poris of time : ut as, Nunc now, tunc at that time, tum then, interea in the mean while, pridie the day before, postridie the day after : ut as, poteram I could do nihil nothing tunc temporis at that time amplius more quam than flere weep. Inierunt they entered pugnam the fight pridie the day before ejus diei that day. Pridie the day before Calendarum seu Calendas the Calends. Quantitatis of quantity : ut as, Parum a little, satis enough, abunde sufficient : ut as, Satis eloquentiae words enough, sapientiae parum little wisdom. Audivimus we have heard abunde fabularum tales enough. Instar significat significeth æquiparationem equality or matching, mensuram measure, aut or similitudinem likeness : ut as, Aedificant they build equum an horse divina arte by the divine art Palladis of Pallas instar montis as big as a mountain. Philippus Philip solus alone mittitur is sent, in quo erat instar omnium auxiliorum who could do as much as all helpers beside. Sed but hoc sce us this wicked act habet both pondus the weight & and instar the measure meriti of a reward. Hic in this place interdum sometimes præpositio

the preposition, ad, apponitur is put to : Vallis the dale clauditur is inclosed ad instar castrorum even as a camp. Populus Romanus the People of Rome è parva origine from a small, beginning emicuit is grown up ad instar to the likeness tantæ magnitudinis of so great bigness. Ah alas minime gentium no in no wise non faciam I will not do it. Hic genitivus this genitive case gentium additur is added festivitatis causa for elegance sake. Quædam certain adverbs dativum admittunt govern a dative case nominum of the nouns unde whereof sunt deducteda they are derived : ut as, Venit he came obviam illi to meet him. Nam for obvius illi to meet him dicitur is spoken. Canit he singeth similiter huic like this man. Et and vivit he liveth inutiliter unprofitably sibi to himself. Sedet he sitteth propinquius nearer tibi to thee quam than mihi me. Et also hi dativi these datives sunt are adverbiales like adverbs : temporis by time, lucis by day, vesperti in the evening ut as Venit he came temporis by time quod which est is primum the chiefest omnium rerum of all things. Occidit he

flew hominem a man luci by day. Vidi I saw it afferri brought ad vos to you vesperi in the evening. Sunt there are some quæ which accusandi casum admittunt govern an accusative case præpositionis of the preposition unde where- of sunt profecta they are come: ut as, Castra the tents moventur are moved propius nearer urbem the City. Mauri the Moors sunt are proxime next Hispaniam Spain. Cedo flagitantis an adverb of one earnestly desiring exhiberi to be given or presented regit governeth accusativum an accusative case: ut as, Cedo appoint quemvis arbitrum any arbitrator. Adverbia adverbs diversitatis of diversity, aliter otherwise, secus otherwise, & and illa duo these two, ante, post, non raro inveniantur are often found cum ablativo with an ablative case: ut as, Multo aliter much otherwise. Paulo secus little otherwise. Multo ante much before. Longè secus far otherwise. Venit he came longo post tempore a long time after. Paulo post a little after. Nisi except & also ipsa they sunt confenda are to be thought potius rather ad- verbia adverbs. Adverbia ad-

verbs comparativi & superlativi gradus of the comparative and superlative degree, casus admittunt govern the cases affuetos accustomed subservire to be set after comparativis comparatives & and superlativis superlatives, sicut as est it is præceptum taught ante before: ut as, Accessit he came propius nearer illo than the other. Dixit he spake optimè best omnium of all. Legimus we read propius nearer ad deos to the gods, & and propius a terris the less space off from the earth. Plus more reperitur is found junctam joyned nominativo to a nominative case, genitivo a genitive, accusativo an accusative, & and ablativo ablative: ut as, Paulo plus somewhat more trecenta vehicula than three hundred chariots amissa sunt are lost. Plus more duo millia hominum than two thousand men cæci sunt eo die in that day. Plus more quam than quinquaginta hominum fifty men ceciderunt were slain. Acies the Army abierat was gone paulo plus a little more quingentos passus than five hundred paces. Fui I have been in nave in the ship triginta dies thirty days, aut or plus more eo than that.

Quibus modis *with what* moods verborum *of verbs* quæ adverbia *what adverbs* congruunt *do agree*. Ubi *when* postquam *after that* & and quum *when* adverbia adverbs temporis *of time* apponuntur *are put* interdum *sometimes* indicativis verbis *with indicative verbs*, interdum vero *and sometimes* subjunctivis *with subjunctives*: ut *as*, Ubi *when* dedit *he gave* hæc dicta *these words*. Ubi *when* nos *we* laverimus *have washed*, si *if* voles *you will* lavato *wash* you. Cum *when* faciam vitula *I shall sacrifice a young cow* pro frugibus *for corn*, ipse venito *come thou*. Cum *when* canerem *I sang* of reges *Kings* & and prælia *Wars* Cynthius *Apollo* aurem vellit *twitched me by the ear*. Hic *in this place* prius *the former* videtur *seemeth* esse *to be* adverbium *an adverb*, posterius *the latter* conjunctio *a conjunction*. Donec *pro for* quamdiu *so long as* gaudet *rejoiceth* indicativo *with an indicative mood*: ut *as*, Donec *so long as* eram *I was* sospes *safe*. Donec *whilst* that eris *thou shalt be* foelix *happy*, numerabis *thou shalt number* multos amicos *many friends*. Pro *for* quousque *until* exigit *requireth*

nunc *sometime* indicativum *an indicative mood*, nunc *sometimes* subjunctivum *a subjunctive*: ut *as*, Donec *until* iussit *he bad* cogere *to gather* oves *the sheep* stabulis *in the sheepfolds* numerumque *referre and to count them*. Donec *until* ea aqua *that water* quam *which* adjeceris *thou hast added* sit *be* decocta *boiled*. Dum *de re* præsentis *of a thing present* non perfectâ *not perfectâ*, aut *or* pro *for* quamdiu *so long as* poscit *requireth* faciendo *the indicative mood*: ut *as*, Dum *whilst* that virgo *the Maid* apparatus *is making ready* in conclavi *in the inner Parlour*. Ego volo *I will have* te *thee* dici *be called* meum *my son* tantisper *dum so long as* facis *thou doest* quod *that* which est *is* dignum *beseeming* te *thee*. Dum *pro for* dummodo *so that* nectitur *is joyned* alias *one while* potenciali *to the potential*, alias *another while* subjunctivo *to the subjunctive*: ut *as*, Dum *so that* prosum *I may profit* tibi *thee*. Dum *so that* ne comperiam *I find not* me falli *that I am deceived* ab hoc *by this fellow*. Dum *pro for* donec *until* tantum *only* subjunctivo *to the subjunctive*:

junctive: ut as, Dum until
tertia ætas the third summer
viderit shall see regnantem
him reigning Latio in Italy.
Quoad pro for quamdiu as
long as adhibetur is put vel
either indicativis to indicatives,
vel or subjunctivis subjun-
ctives; pro for donec until,
subjunctivis solis to subjun-
ctives only: ut as, Quoad
as long as expectes thou ex-
pectest contubernalem thy
chamber-fellow. Quoad as long
as possem I could & and li-
ceret might, nunquam disce-
derem I would never depart
ab ejus latere from his side,
Servabo I will keep omnia
all things integra intire and
whole quoad until exercitus
the army huc mittatur be sent
thither. Simulac as soon as,
simulatq; as soon as adherent
deave to indicativo the indica-
tive mood, & and subjunctivo
subjunctive: ut as, Simulac as
soon as erat he was patiens
able to abide belli war. Simu-
latque as soon as, ætas age ade-
verit waxed ripe. Quemad-
modum even as, ut as, utcumq;
whosoever, sicut as, utrumq;
admittunt modum govern both
moods: ut as, Ut even as saluta-
ris thou shalt salute, ita so &
also relalutaberis thou shalt be

saluted back again. Ut as, fece-
ris sementem thou hast sown,
ita so & also metes thou shalt
reap. Ut pro for postquam
after that jungitur is joynd
indicativo to the indicative:
ut as, Ut after that ventum
est they came in urbem into
the City. Quasi as, ceu as,
tanquam as, perinde acsi even
like as, haud secus acsi no
otherwise than as, quum when
habent they have proprium
Verbum a proper verb appo-
nuntur are put subjunctivo to
the subjunctive mood: ut as
Tanquam as though ipse thy
self feceris hast done aliquid
somewhat: Quasi as if non
norimus nos we know not
our selves inter nos among our
selves. Alias otherwise copu-
lant they couple consimiles casus
like cases: ut as, Novi I know
hominem the man tanquam as
even as thyself. Aridet mihi
he smiles on me quasi amico
as on a friend. Ne prohiben-
di an adverb of forbidding præ-
ponitur is set before vel either
imperativis imperatives, vel
or subjunctivis subjunctives:
ut as, Magna sacerdos O great
Prophetess ne sævi be not so
eager. Hic he est is magnus
nebulo a great knave, ne ma-
tuas do not fear him. Ne

pro for non not inservit modis
 exteris governs other moods.
 Adverbia adverbs casu acce-
 dente if a case be added, tran-
 seunt in præpositiones are
 turned into prepositions: ut as,
 Vacuus viator the money-less
 Traveller cantabit will sing
 coram latrone before a thief.

Conjunctiones copulati-
 vae conjunctions copula-
 tives, & and disjunctivæ
 disjunctives, cum his qua-
 tuor with these four quam
 than, nisi except, præterquam
 save that, an whether, omnino
 neeunt do altogether joyn
 similes casus like cases: ut as,
 Socrates docuit taught Xeno-
 phontem Xenophon & and
 Platonem Plato. Utinam I
 would to God esses thou wert
 calidus warm, aut or frigi-
 dus cold. Nescio I know not
 whether homo the man sit
 be albus white, an or ater
 black. Est he is minor natu
 younger quam than tu thou.
 Placet he pleaseth nemini
 none, nisi except vel or præter-
 quam save sibi himself. Ex-
 cepto it being excepted si if ali-
 qua privata ratio some private
 reason casualis dictionis of a
 casual word repugnet gainsay.
 vel or poscat require aliud
 another thing: ut as Emi I

bought librum a book centum
 for an hundred asses or a
 noble & and pluris more. Vixi
 I lived Romæ at Rome & and
 Venetiis at Venice. Descen-
 dat let it sink in aures into the
 ears Metii Judicis of censuring
 Metius & and patris your fa-
 ther & and nostras mine. Con-
 junctiones copulativæ con-
 junctions copulatives & and dis-
 junctivæ disjunctives aliquoties
 sometimes conglutinant couple
 similes modos like moods &
 and tempora tenses: ut as,
 Stat he stands recto cor-
 pore with his body upright
 despicitque and looks down to
 terras the ground. Aliquoties
 autem but sometimes similes
 modos like moods, sed but
 diversa tempora divers tenses:
 ut as, Nisi but that lactasses
 thou hadst allured me aman-
 tem me being in love & and
 produceres drawn me on vana
 spe with vain hope. Egi I
 have given tibi to thee gratias
 thanks & and aliquando some-
 times possum may collaudare
 te commend thee. Etsi albeit,
 tametsi although, etiamsi al-
 though, quanquam howbeit,
 in principio in the beginning
 orationis of a sentence postu-
 lant require indicativos mo-
 dos indicatives moods, in medio

in the middle *fæpius* very often *subiunctivos subjunctives*: *Quamvis* although & and *licet* although *frequentius* more often *subiunctivos subjunctives*: ut as, *Etsi* although nil novi no news afferebatur was brought. *Quamquam* although *animus* my mind horret is agast *meminisse* to remember. *Quamvis* although *Græcia* Greece *miretur* admires *Elysios campos* the Elysian fields. *Licet* albeit *Homere* O Homer, *ipse* thy self *venias* dost come *comitatus* accompanied *Musis* with the Muses, *tamen* yet if *attuleris* thou hast brought nil nothing, *foras* out of door, *Homere* O Homer, *ibis* thou shalt go. *Ni* but that, *nisi* except, *si* if, *siquidem* for truly, *quod* because, *quia* for as much as, *quam* than, *postquam* since that, *posteaquam* since that, *ubi* pro for *postquam* since that, *nunquam* never, *priusquam* before that, *adherent* cleave to & both *indicativis indicatives* & and *subiunctivis subjunctives*: ut as, *Gaudeo* I am glad *quod* *redieris* because you are returned *incolumis* safe. *Castigo* te I chasten thee *non* *quod* *odio* *habeam* not because I hate thee, *sed* *quod* *arnem* but

because I love thee. *Judicas* you shew *aliud honestum* another manner of honesty *quam* than *Philosophi* the Philosophers *statuunt* set down. *Accusas* thou accusest *gravius* more grievously *quam* than *tua consuetudo* thy custom *patitur* permitteth. *Si* if *jungitur* is joyned *utrique modo* to both moods: at but *si* pro for *quamvis* although *tantum* only *subiunctivo* to the *subjunctive*: ut as, *Redeam* should I return? *Non* no, *si* me *obsecret* although she intreat me. *Siquis* if any *tantum* only *indicativo* in the *indicative*: ut as, *Siquis* if any *adest* be present. *Quando* *sith* that *quandoquidem* for as much as, *quoniam* because *junguntur* are joyned *indicativo* to an *indicative*: ut as, *Dicite* say on, *quandoquidem* for as much as *conferimus* we are set together in *molli herba* in the soft grass. *Quoniam* because *mihi* non *credis* thou believest me not, *iple* *facito* *periculum* thou thy self *make* trial. *Quippe* surely for as much as, *cum* when *habet* is *hath proprium Verbum* a proper verb *gaudet* *indicativo* governs the *indicative*: ut as, *Venia* pardon *danda* est it is to be given *hinc* to this man, *quippe* surely

fiuēly ægrotat *he is sick.* Si addideris *if thou add* qui *which,* utrumque admittit modum *it governeth both moods: ut as,* Venia pardon non est *is not danda to be given* huic *to this man* quippe qui *as he that* pejeravit sive pejeraverit *is forsworn jam already bis twice.* Qui cum *when* habet *it hath* vim causalem *the force of a reason,* postulat requireth sub-junctivum *the subjunctive: ut as,* Es thou art stultus *a fool,* qui credas *seeing that thou credetest* huic *this fellow.* Cum pro- for quamvis *although,* pro for quandoquidem *seeing that* vel or quoniam *because* semper evermore adheret cleaveth to sub-junctivo *the subjunctive: ut as,* Cum although nos dicamus *we say* nihil posse *that nothing can præcipi be delivered in pre- cepts,* tamen yet solemus *are we wont* differere *to discourse* de aliis rebus *of other matters.* Gradiue O Mars, cum *seeing that* sis thou art aptus fit viri- libus officiis *for many charges.* Cum & and tum item also tum geminatum *doubled co- pulant couple* similes modos *like moods.* Est autem *but there is in* Cum, quiddam minus *a certain less thing* atq; and ideo *therefore* statuitur *it is placed*

in priore parte in the former part clausulæ of the clause: in Tum, quiddam majus *a certain great thing, ac and proindè therefore collocatur it is set in posteriore parte in the latter part clausulæ of the clause: ut as,* Amplectitur *he makes much of* cum *both omnes eru- ditos all learned men, cum im- primis and especially* Marcel- lum *Marcellus.* Odit *he hateth* tum *both* literas *learning* tum and also virtutem *vertue.* Ne *what, an whether,* num *whether or no,* particulæ *particles* inter- rogandi *of asking,* amant *do love* indicativum *the indica- tive mood: ut as,* Superatne *is he alive, & and* vespitur *aura æthereâ breaths* he? At *but* cum *when* accipiuntur *they are taken* dubitative *doubtfully* aut or indefinite *indefinitely* postu- lant *they require* sub-junctivum *the subjunctive: ut as,* Vise *go* see num *whether* redierit *he be returned.* Nihil refert *it boot- eth nothing at all* fecerisne *whether you have done it, an* persua- seris *or persuaded it.* Ut con- junctio causalis *a conjunction causal seu or* perfectiva *perfect* & and ut *pro for* ne non *lest not* post *verba after* verbs *ti- moris* *of fear* jungitur *is joyned* num *sometimes* potentiali *to*

the potential, nunc sometimes
 subjunctive to the subjunctive:
 ut as, Perduxere they brought il-
 luc thither. filium meum my son
 ut to the end that effect he should
 be una together secum with
 them. Dave O Davus te oro I
 entreat thee, ut that jam now re-
 deat he may return in viam into
 the way. Metuo I fear, ut sub-
 stet, id est, nè non substat
 hospes, that this stranger will not
 abide constant. Ut concedentis
 a conjunction of yielding, seu or
 positum put pro for quanquam
 although, & and ut pro for ut-
 pote so much as, servit serves
 subjunctive to the subjunctive: ut
 as, Ut albeit omnia all things
 contingant should fall out quæ
 which volo I would, non pos-
 sum I cannot levare be eased.
 Non est tibi fidendum no trust
 is to be given thee ut qui toties
 fefelleris because thou hast so of-
 ten deceived. Ut qui fueris for
 as much as thou hast been re-
 lictus left solus alone. Ut pro
 for postquam after that, pro for
 quemadmodum as, vel or sicut
 like as, & and interrogativum
 an interrogative, necitur is
 coupled indicativis with indica-
 tives: ut as, Ut after that discessi
 I departed ab urbe from the City,
 intermisi I omitted nullum
 diem no day quin scriberem

but I wrote. Tamen yet per-
 ge tu go thou forward facere to
 make has nuptias this marriage
 ut as facis thou dost. Credo I
 think so ut est dementia like as
 is his madness. Ut valet how
 fares he? Ut how meminit
 remembers he nostri us? Quan-
 quam although dictum est we
 spoke paulò supra somewhat
 before de hoc of this quoq; also
 in constructione in the constru-
 ction adverbii of an adverb.

PRæpositio a preposition sub-
 audita understood interdum
 sometimes facit causeth ut that
 ablativus an ablative case ad-
 datur be added: ut as, Habeo
 te I have thee loco, i. e. in
 loco instead parentis of a fa-
 ther. Apparuit be appeared illi
 unto him humana specie, id est,
 sub humana specie under the
 shape of a man. Discessit he
 is departed magistratu, id est,
 a magistratu from his office.
 Præpositio a preposition in
 compositione in compositione
 nonnunquam sometime regit
 governeth eundem casum the
 same case, quem which & also
 regebat it governed extra com-
 positionem without composi-
 tion: ut as, Nec posse not to be
 able avertere to turn away
 Regem the King Teucrorum
 of the Trojans Italia from Italy.

Prætereo te I pass by thee in-
salutatū un-*saluted*. Postes the
posts emoti cardine moved out
of their places procumbunt lie
flat on the ground. Detrudunt
they thrust naves the ships sco-
pulo from the rock. Verba
verbs composita compounded
cum with a, ab, ad, con, de, è,
ex, in, nonnunquam sometimes
repetunt repeat easdem præ-
positiones the same prepositions
cum suo casu with their case
extra compositionem without
composition, idque and that ele-
ganter elegantly: ut as, Absti-
nuerunt they have abstained à
viris from men. Advocabo I
will call amicos my friends ad
hanc rem to this business. Con-
feremus we will compare cum
legibus with the laws. Nun-
quam cogitavi I never thought
detrahère to detract de tua fa-
ma from thy good name. Cum
when evaseris thou art escaped
ex insidiis out of snares. Post-
quam after that excessit ex
ephebus he passed out from
among the young striplings. In-
cumbe in Rempubicam be
careful of the Commonwealth
cogitatione with thy cogitation
cunæque and care. In pro for er-
ga towards, contra against &
and ad to habet hath accusati-
vum the accusative case: ut as,

Accipit she taketh animū
mentēque benignam a cour-
teous mind and meaning in Teu-
tros towards the Trojans. Quid
tantum what so great matter
meus Æneas could my Æneas
committere commit in te a-
gainst thee? Quid what potuē-
re could Troes the Trojans?
Quo te Mœri pedes Mœri,
whither goest thou? An what
in urbem into the City quo whi-
ther via the way ducit leads?
Item likewise jungitur it is
joyned accusativo to an accusa-
tive case quoties se often as
divisio division, mutatio change
aut or incrementum the in-
crease rei of a thing cum tem-
pore with time significatur is
signified: ut as, Estque. and
there is locus a place ubi where
via the way findit se divideth it
self in ambas partes into two
parts. Troja Troy versa est is
turned in cineres into ashes
viro sospite my husband being
safe. Amor love crescit mihi
grows in me in horas every
hour. In cum when actus an
action in loco in a place signi-
ficatur is signified postulat
requireth ablativum an ablative
case: ut as, scilicet namely,
ut as, fulvum aurum yellow gold
spectatur is tried in ignibus
in the fire. Sub pro for ad to,
per

per by or through & and ante before innotitur leaneth to accusativo an accusative: ut as, Properemus let us hasten sub, umbram to the shadow. Legati the Embassadors ferè in a manner sub id tempus, id est, per id tempus about that time missi are sent ad res repetendas to recover the things lost. Cura care recursat begins afresh sub noctem, id est, paulò ante noctem a little before night, vel or instante nocte the night approaching. Alias otherwise ablativum admittit it governs an ablative: ut as, Ætas time in apicem proferet will bring into open light quicquid whatsoever est is sub terra under the ground. Sub nocte silenti, id est, in nocte silenti in the silent night. Super pro for ultra beyond jungitur is joyned accusativo to an accusative case: ut as, Proferet he will extend imperium his Empire super Garamantas beyond the Africans & and Indos Indians. Super pro for de of & and in ablativo to an ablative: ut as, Multus variusque rumor manifold and divers reports super ea re of that matter. Super viridi fronde upon green branches. Subter under uno significatu in one signification jungitur is

joyned utrique casui to both cases apud authores with Authors: ut as, Pugnatum est they fought super above subterque and under terras the ground. Libet it likes me ferre to endure omnes casus all hazards subter densa testudine under a thick shelter. Tenus up to gaudet rejoyceth ablativo with an ablative, & both singulari singular, & and plurali plural: ut as, Pube tenus up to the privy parts. Pectoribus tenus up to the breasts. Atque genitivo with the genitive plurali plural tantum only: ut as Crurum tenus up to the thighs. Præpositiones prepositions cum when amittant they lose casum their case migrant in adverbia do change into adverbs: ut as, Venit he came longo post tempore a long time after. Conjux my wife subit follows pone behind, ferimur we are carried per opaca locorum through dark places. Æneas I. Æneas Troilus the Trojan quem whom quæritis ye seek, adsum am here coram in presence.

Interjectiones Interjections ponuntur are put non raro often absolute absolutely, & and sine casu without a case: ut as, Connixa she yeaving reliquit

quit lest spem gregis the hope of the flock, ah alas! in ruda filice upon the bare flint stone. Quæ dementia what madness malum with a mischief? O exclamantis an interjection of exclamation jungitur is joyned - nominativo to a nominative, accusativo an accusative, & and vocativo a vocative: ut as, O festus dies O joyful day hominis of Man! O nimium fortunatos O too too fortunate agricolas husbandman si if nō-runt they knew sua bona their own good! O formosē puer O fair lad, nimium nē crede trust not too much colori to thy beauty. Heu alas & and prohi-adherent cleave nunc sometimes nominativo to a nominative, nunc sometimes accusa-

tivo an accusative: ut as, Heu pietas ah the godliness! Heu prisca fides ah the ancient faithfulness! Heu stirpem invisam ah odious stock! Proh Jupiter oh Jupiter! tu homo thou fellow adiges me ad insaniam, wilt carry me beside my self. Proh fidem oh the faith Deum of Gods, atque and hominum of men! Proh sancte Jupiter oh holy Jupiter! Heu alas & and Væ alas apponuntur are put dativo to a dative case: ut as, Hei mihi wo is me quod that amor love est is medicabilis to be healed nullis herbis with no berbs. Væ misero mihi wo is me poor wretch that I am, quanta de spē from how great hope decidi am I fallen!

MONITA Pædagogica
school-masters precepts
 seu or carmen a treatise in verse
 Guilielmi Lili of *William Lily*
 ad discipulos suos to his *Scholars*
 de moribus concerning
manners.

Puer little youth qui which
 es mihi discipulus art my
Scholar atque and cupis de-
 sirest doceri to be taught, ades
 come huc hither, concipe con-
 ceive well hæc dicta these say-
 ings animo tuo in thy mind.
 Citus betime manè in the morn-
 ing fuge leave lectum thy bed,
 discute shake off mollem som-
 num thy sweet sleep: supplex
 humbly petas go unto *Templa*
 the Church, & and venerare
 worship Deum God. Attamen
 but imprimis first of all sit fa-
 cies let thy face be lota washed
 que and manus thy hands:
 sint vestes let thy garments be
 nitidæ clean, cæsariæque and
 thy hair compta kembered. Ad-
 sis be thou there fugiens a-
 voiding desidiâ idleness, cum
 when schola nostra my school
 te vocarit shall call thee: nulla
 sit tibi causa have thou no ex-
 cuse moræ pigræ of long tar-
 rying. Cum when videris thou
 shalt see me præceptorem me
 thy Master, ore saluta salute me
 & and condiscipulos quosque

tuos all thy school-fellows, or-
 dine in order. Tu quoque fac
 sedeas and see that thou sit ubi
 where iubemus te sedisse I will
 thee to sit, manèque and stay
 in loco in thy place nisi unless
 sis thou beeſt iuſſus commanded
 abire to go hence. Ac and ut
 as quisque every one est is
 magis clarus more excellent
 munere in the gift doctrinæ of
 learning, sic so is he erit locan-
 dus shall sit magis clara se-
 de in a more excellent place.
 Scalpellum let a penknife, ca-
 lami quills, atramentum ink,
 charta paper, libelli books, sint
 be arma implements semper
 always parata ready tuis stu-
 diis for thy studies. Si quid
 dictabo if I shall propose thee
 any thing ſcribes thou shalt
 write it; at but ſingula every
 thing rectè rightly: nec ſit
 ulla macula and let no blot be
 aut menda or fault ſcriptis
 tuis in thy writings. Sed nec
 mandes but thou shalt not
 commit dicta tua thy La-
 tines aut or carmina Verſes
 chartis laceris to looſe papers,
 quæ which decet it is meet in-
 ſeruiſſe thou haſt written li-
 bris in books. Sæpe oftentimes
 recognoscas repeat tibi to thy
 ſelf lecta things read, que and
 revolvās meditare of them
 animo

animo in thy mind. Si if dubitas thou doubtest, nunc sometimes consule as hos these nunc sometimes alios others. Qui dubitat he that maketh doubt, qui saepe rogat he which maketh many questions, tenebit shall observe mea dicta my precepts. Is qui nil dubitat he that doubteth nothing, capit gettieth indè thereby nil boni no good. Puer my child discere learn quæso I pray thee, noli dediscere do not forget quicquam any thing, ne lest that conscia mens a guilty conscience insimulet accuse te thee desidia of slothfulness. Siquæ and be thou attentus animo attentive, quid enim for what juvabit will it profit docuisse me to have taught, si if non premis thou dost not print verba mea my words, firmo pectore in sure memory? Nil nothing est is tam difficile so hard, quod which solertia diligence non vincat cannot overcome. Invigila take pains & and gloria the glory militiae of thy labour est is parta obtained. Nam for veluti even as tellus the earth profert brings forth flores nec semina neither flowers nor seeds, ni sit, unless it be victa very much tilled labore continuo

with continual labour manūs of the hand: Sic so puer a child si if non exercitet he do not often exercise ingenium his wit, amittet shall lose & both tempus ipsum time it self, simul and withal spem the hope ingenii of his wit. Etiam also est there is lex an order semper always tenenda to be kept in sermone in speech, nè lest improba garrulitas overmuch babbling offendat nos offend me. Incumbens studio thou plying thy lesson loqueris shalt speak submissâ voce with a low voice; dum reddis nobis all the while thou art saying with me eris thou shalt be canorus loud voce with thy voice. Et and quæcunque whatsoever reddis thou repeat- est mihi to me, discantur ad unguem let them be learned at thy fingers ends, & and libro abjecto thy book laid aside redde rehearse verbum singula every word. Nec suggerat quicquam and let no body prompt ullum verbum any word dicturo to thee a saying, quod which parit bringeth non mediocre exitium no small hurt puero to a child. Si rogit if I demand quicquam any thing, studebis thou shalt endeavour respondere to answer sic so,

ut that mereare thou mayeſt de-
ſerve laudem praiſe & and de-
cus commendation dictis by thy
answers. Non laudabere thou
ſhalt not be commended lingua
nimis celeri for too faſt a
tongue, aut tardâ or too ſlow:
medium the mean eſt virtus is
a grace, quod tenuiſſe which to
keep juvat delighteth. Et and
quoties as often as loqueris
thou ſpeakeſt, eſto memor be
mindful loquare that thou
ſpeakeſt latine in latin, & and
fuge avoid verba barbara bar-
barous words veluti as ſcopu-
los things very dangerous.
Præterea beſides, inſtrue teach
ſocios thy fellows quotieſcun-
que ſo often as rogabunt they
ſhall ask te thee, & and trahe
bring forwards ignaros the ig-
norant ad mea vota to my de-
ſire. Ipſe he qui which docet
teacheth indoctos the unlearned,
licet although eſſet he were
indoctiſſimus moſt unlearned,
queat may eſſe be doctior bet-
ter learned reliquis than the reſt,
brevi in a ſhort time. Sed but
tu nec imitabere thou ſhalt not
imitate ſtolidos Grammatica-
ſtros fooliſh authors of barba-
riſm ingens dedecus the ex-
ceeding great diſgrace eloquiū
Romani of the latin tongue.
Quorum whereof nemo none

eſt is tam fatuus ſo fooliſh
aut or tam barbarus ſo bar-
barous ore in ſpeech quem au-
torem whom as an author
turba barbara the barbarous
multitude non probat alloweth
not. Si viſiſ if thou wilt recte
cognoscere rightly know leges
Grammaticas the Laws of the
Grammar, ſi cupiſiſ if thou de-
ſireſt diſcere to learn loqui to
ſpeak cultiūſ very eloquentlly
ore in thy ſpeech, addiſcas ſee
thou learneſt ſcripta clariffima
the moſt famous writings vete-
rum virorum of ancient men,
& and authores the authors
quos which turba Latina the
better ſort of Latinists docet
teacheth. Nunc ſometimes Vir-
gilius Virgil optat wiſbeth
amplecti te to embrace thee,
nunc ſometimes ipſe Terentius
Terence himſelf, nunc ſometimes
ſimul withal opus the work
Ciceronis of Cicero te wiſbeth
thee. Quos whom qui non
didicit he that hath not learned
vidit bath ſeen nil nothing
præter ſomnia but dreams;
& and certat ſtriveib vivere
to live in tenebris Cimme-
riis in great ignorance. Sunt
there are ſome boys quos de-
lectat whom it delighteth poſt-
habito ſtudio having laid a-
ſide the ſtudy honeſta virtutis

of commendable vertue conterere to spend tempora their time nugis in trifles. Sunt there are others quibus est cordi who take pleasure sollicitare to trouble sodales their fellows manibus with hands, pedibusve or feet, aut or alio quovis modo any other way. Est there is alius another qui who dum whilst jactat he boasteth se himself clarum nobly sanguine by blood improbat disalloweth genus parentage reliquis in others insulso ore with unfavoury speeches. Nolim te sequi I would not have thee to follow tam prava vestigia so bad patterns morum of manners, ne lest tandem in the end feras thou receive premia rewards digna worthy factis thy deeds. Dabis thou shalt give aut vendes or sell nil nothing; permutabis thou shalt change emesve or buy nil nothing; feres thou shalt receive nulla commodum no profit ex damno by the loss alterius of another. Et and insuper moreover mitte leave nummos money irritamenta malorum the enticements to evils aliis to others; nil nothing nisi but pura things free from

abuse decent become puerum a child. Clamor let noise, rixa babling, joci scoffings, mendacia lyes, furta thefts, cachinni scornful laughter, sint procul a vobis be far from you, & and arma Martis fighting procul far off. Dices thou shalt speak nil nothing penitus at all quod which sit is turpe filthy, aut or non honestum not honest. Lingua the tongue est is janua the gate vitæ of life pariter ac necis and of death too. Crede account it ingens nefas horrible wickedness referre to give maledicta evil words cuiquam to anyone, aut or jurare to swear by numina sacra the sacred titles Dei magni of Almighty God. Denique to conclude servabis thou shalt keep res omnes all thy things atque and libellos books; Et and feres shalt bear them tecum with thee, quoties as often as isque both thou goest redisque and returnest. Effuge avoid vel even causas the occasions quæcunque whatsoever faciunt do make thee nocentem offensive, & and in quibus wherein potes thou mayest displicuisse nobis displease me.

Terminationes Declinationum.

Singular.	1	2	3	4	5
Nominat.	a	er us ius um	Diversly	us u	es
Genitive	æ	i	is	us u	ei
Dative	æ	o	i	ui u	ei
Accusative	am	um	em im em & int	um u	em
Vocative	a	e e i um	Diversly	us u	es
Ablative	a	o	e i e & i	u	e
Pluraliter	1	2	3	4	5
Nominat.	æ	i a	es a ia	us ua	es
Genitive	arum	orum	um & ium	uum	erum
Dative	is & abus	is	ibus	ibus ubus	ebus
Accusative	as	es a	es a ia	us na	es
Vocative	æ	i a	es a ia	us ua	es
Ablative	is & abus	is	ibus	ibus ubus	ebus

Adjectivorum Comparativi gradus.

Singulariter { Nomin. Durior & durius
Genit. dūrioris
Dat. duriori
Accusat. duriozem & durius
Vocat. ô durior & durius
Ablativ. à durioze vel duriori

Pluraliter { Nominat. duriores & duriora
Genit. duriorum
Dat. durioribus
Accusat. duriores & duriora
Vocat. ô duriores & duriora
Ablat. à durioribus.

Conjugatio Verborum.

Active voice.

Indicative mood present tense

Voco as at ; amus atis ant

Teneo es et ; emus etis ent

Pingo is it ; imus itis unt

Polio is it ; imus itis iunt.

Preterimperfect tense

Abam abas abat ; abamus abatis abant

ebam ebas ebat ; ebamus ebatis ebant

ebam ebas ebat ; ebamus ebatis ebant

iebam iebas iebat ; iebamus iebatis iebant

Preterperfect tense

I isti it ; imus istis erunt vel ere

Preterpluperfect tense

Eram eras erat ; eramus eratis erant

Future tense

Abô abis abit ; abimus abitis abunt

ebo ebis ebit ; ebimus ebitis ebunt

am es et ; emus etis ent

iam ies iet ; iamus ietis ient

Passive voice

Indicative mood present tense

Or aris vel are atur ; amur amini antur

cor eris vel ere etur ; emur emini entur

or eris vel ere itur ; imur imini untur

ior iris vel ire itur ; imur imini iuntur

Preterimperfect tense

Abar abaris vel abare abatur ; abamur abamini abantur

ebar ebaris vel ebare ebatur ; ebamur ebamini ebantur

ebar ebaris vel ebare ebatur ; ebamur ebamini ebantur

iebar iebaris vel iebare iebatur ; iebamur iebamini iebantur

Preterperfect tense

us sum us es us est ; i sumus i estis i sunt

Preterpluperfect tense

us eram us eras us erat ; i eramus i eratis i erant

Active

Active Voice

Imperative Mood

a ato, et ato : emus, ate atote, ent anto
e eto, eat eto : eamus, ete etote, eant
ento.

e ito, at ito : amus, ite itote, ant unto
i ito, iat ito : iamus, ite itote, iant iunto

Subjunctive Mood

am es et : emus eris ent

eam eas eat : eamus eatis eant

am as at : amus atis ant

iam ias iat : iamus iatis iant

Preterimperfect tense

arem ares aret : aremus aretis arent

erem eres eret : eremus eretis erent

erem eres eret : eremus eretis erent

ierem ieres ieret : ieremus ieretis ierent

Preterperfect tense

erim eris erit : erimus eritis erint

Preterpluperfect tense

issem isles isset : issemus issetis issent

Future tense

ero eris erit : erimus eritis rint

Infinitive Mood

are

ere

ere

ire

isse

urum esse

andi ando andum

endi endo endum

endi endo endum

icandi iendo iendum

Supines

um u

Particip. pres.

ans

as

ens

iens

Future tense

abor aberis vel abere abitur : abimur

abimini abuntur

abor eberis vel ebere ebitur : &c.

ar eris vel ere etur : emur emini entur

iar ieris vel iere ictur : iemur iemini

icantur

Passive Voice

Imperative Mood

are ator, etor ator : emur, emini emi-
nor, entur antor

ere etor, eatur etor : eamur, emini
eminor, eantur entor

ere itor, atur itor : amur, amini
aminor, antur antor

ire itor, iatur itor : iamur, iamini
iaminor, iantur iuntor

Subjunctive Mood

er eris vel ere etur : emur emini entur
ear earis vel eare eatur : eamur eami-
ni eantur

ar aris vel are atur : amur amini antur
iar iaris vel iare iatur : iamur iamini
iantur

Preterimperfect tense

arer areris vel arere aretur : aremur
aremini arentur

erer ereris vel erere eretur : eremur
eremini erentur

erer ereris vel erere eretur : eremur
eremini erentur

irer ireris vel irere irectur : iremur
iremini irentur

irer ireris vel irere irectur : iremur
iremini irentur

Preterperfect tense

us sim us sis us sit : ti simus ti sitis
ti sint

us essem us esses us esset : ti essemus
ti essetis ti essent

us ero useris us erit : ti erimus ti
eritis ti erunt

us ero useris us erit : ti erimus ti
eritis ti erunt

Infinitive Mood

ari

eri

i

iri

um esse vel fuisse

um iri vel ndum esse

Particip. pres.

us

Future tense

andus

endus

endus

icendus

FINIS.

4-

ni

ni

ni

ur

u

ur

ni

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur

ur